B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF—B. G. HORNIMAN.

VOL XIV NO 29 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1926 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,932
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	16,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £56,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
8th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
22nd Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
8th Feb,	NALGORA* ..	China & Japan.
12th „	MASULA* ..	China & Japan.
19th „	JAYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
25th „	MURISTAN* ..	China & Japan.
28th „	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
7th „	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd „	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
11th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF. TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
3rd Feb,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
5th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
6th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
8th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7094	15 Jan	31 Jan
Liverpool Maru ..	K. Chiba ..	5864	21 „	4 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	G. Masuda	5073	22 „	7 „
*Tamba Maru ..	J. Fujisawa	5845	29 „	10 „
Muroran Maru ..	Z. Hirai	5374	12 Feb.	24 „
xHakata Maru ..	G. Matsushita	5970	16 „	20 „
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	28 „	14 „
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	7 March	21st „

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

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FOR

1926

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Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserved Fund 83,500,000

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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
*Fergtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
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THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 3 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened n favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

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Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
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Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Sargodha
Ferozepore	(Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
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Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance fror Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
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General Manager.

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to—
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Kandi, Bengal, India.
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W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21123.
N WS

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WANTED—One PLATING MACHINE, 60 inches, new or second-hand. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 1203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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T. R. LEES, LTD., ENGLAND, (Established 1852). Manufacturers of High-class Machinery, Steam Engines, Cross Compound, Tendum Compound, Single Cylinders, Vertical and Horizontal, Wood working Machinery, Circular Saw Benches, Band Sawings, Log Saw Frames, Planing, etc. 8" x 13" x 16" and 11" x 19" x 20" Engines, etc. in stock. Sole Agents, M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
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R R 2605

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

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R2588

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T R2561

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N R2571

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T R1585

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1893. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor Mr. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PROFESSION.

ART as taught in Italian Academics, is also taught in Bombay. Join the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, Thakurdwar. Attendance—any 2 hours daily between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Low fees.
P R2466

NAV-JIVAN (Registered), glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for sexual weakness and other diseases of genito-urinary organs. Once tried always used. Price per phial Rs. 2/4 Agents Wanted. RAJVAIDYA G. SHIV LAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
T R2608

WANTED EYE-PATIENTS: Cataracts, Glaucoma, Opacities, in any stage, whether incipient or advanced, are rapidly prevented and cured by our specifics, without operation. No matter who has failed. Full particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2569C

PERSONAL.

ANONYMOUS—Yours unintelligible if friend speak. Your two previous also received—M. A. RAO, Post.
P R2607

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Cambay State. Pay rising from Rs. 250 per mensem to Rs. 350, with Rs. 50 permanant travelling allowance. Persons who have served in positions of responsibility need only apply, stating age, qualifications, etc.

Applications should reach the ADMINISTRATOR, Cambay, before the 10th February, 1926.
C24904

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been removed from Badham Pile Building to JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, (next to Central Bank of India, Ltd.), Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, as from 1st February, 1926.
R2597

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

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2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 13th February, 1926 to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 31st December, 1924.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. D. N. Bahadurji, K. F. Nariman, Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, V. A. Desai, S. D. Bhedwar, N. H. Belgamwalla and S. P. Kapadia, as Directors of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. V. D. Govindji and V. A. Desai who retire under Articles 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year 1925 at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th February to 20th February, 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMWALLA,
Managing-Director

Bombay, 22nd January, 1926.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of the District Local Board, Broach, which is permanently vacant on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 rising by annual increment of Rs. 20 to Rs. 350 with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Those who are working as Mamlatdars or who have qualified themselves for the post of Mamlat or who have passed one of the degree examinations of the Bombay University should apply to the President, District Local Board Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience in the Local Board matters within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year. Any attempt on the part of the intending candidates for canvassing votes for the post would be considered as disqualification.

(Sd.) BHA'SAHEB.
President, D. L. Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office, Broach,
25th January, 1926.
C24941

GANGES ROPE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE AGENCY for these ropes is held as from 1st February, 1926, by the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay.
24963

TENDERS.

KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL LUCKNOW

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the 20th February, 1926, for the supply of Rations, Milk, Lined, Clothing, Dressings, Hospital necessaries, etc., at one rate for the year 1926-27. Tender forms will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/ for each. Apply for particulars to the SUPERINTENDENT.
C24957

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of split and cut firewood required by the Locomotive Department, during the period ending 31st December, 1926, and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 15th February, 1926.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge system, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.)—(Cheques and Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
29th January, 1926.
C24959

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon (S. T.) WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1926, for the supply of 1st Class Bengal Coal at the Marine Lines Yard of this Department at the rate of 100 tons per month.

The tender should state the seam from which the coal offered is being obtained and price F. O. R. Marine Lines Sidings via Grant Road.

H. A ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, February, 1926.
C24977

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Engineer's Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 15th day of February, 1926, for

I. The Supply of Stationery during the year 1926-27

and

II. The Supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1926-27

Form of Tender may on payment of Rs. 4 each, for each of the above be obtained from the undersigned at the Matunga Office and samples of Stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office at King's Circle, Matunga, by the Tenderers during office hours on any working day.

TENDER FORMS WILL NOT BE SENT BY POST.

No addition or alteration in the form of Tender should be made by the Tenderers, and rates should be quoted *only* for the items as mentioned in the Forms and according to samples which have all been signed by the Chief Engineer. No substitution of any other quality of materials will be allowed.

Tender for each item should be submitted in a separate cover.

A sum of Rs. 250 in CASH in respect of each of the tenders will have to be deposited with the Secretary and Chief Accountant of this Board at the Trust Head Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, and a receipt for the same produced into the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga at the time of submitting the tender. REFERENCE TO ANY DEPOSIT PREVIOUSLY LODGED WITH THE SECRETARY OF THIS BOARD ON THIS OR ANY OTHER ACCOUNT WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

The amount of deposit will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract in the event of the same being accepted by the Board.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board,

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M.Inst.C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay I. Trust,

Chief Engineer's Office, near King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19,
29th January, 1926.
C24956

Pocket Calendar 1926, Free
One nice pocket calendar and a copy of our literature "Way to Health & Happiness" can be had free on application from :—
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post-Box :—11435, CALCUTTA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1922.

JIVRAJ SHAMJI AND ANOTHER. ..... Paintiffs.

Versus

UMERSEY NAGSEY AND OTHERS. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1926, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Doongri Cooly Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1061 and formerly Street Nos. 453 and 457 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property secondly described, on or towards the West by Doongri Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the property of Thakar Narsey Rowji and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Ismail Khandwani.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated at Chinch Bunder, Fourth Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B. Ward No. 1078 (2) and formerly Street Nos. 34-40 and Now 209-211 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the property firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Pudmi Collin and on or towards the South by the property of Shah Shivji Velji.

BOTH properties admeasuring about 542 1/3 square yards or thereabouts (but mentioned in New land Register as admeasuring 504 square yards) and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 826-828-1208 and New No. 6565, Old Survey No. 107-118 and New Survey No. 2699 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1706 of the Mandvi Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24691

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of a valuable property consisting of ground floor and four upper floors with two tenements on each floor, situate at Girgaum Road, opposite the Parsi Anjuman New Fire Temple, containing 503 5/9 square yards, bearing New Survey No. 33, Municipal C Ward Nos. 1959 to 1962, Street Nos. 49, 51 to 57 and 1, together with the benefit of the Agreement with the Bombay Improvement Trust for constructing shops along the New Road, already constructed to the North of the property and for constructing a building on the site, lying to the South of the property.

Full particulars of the property together with particulars of payments to be made to the Improvement Trust will be obtained at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO. in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors for the Owners.
C24894

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES, ETC.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SURGEONS, DEALERS IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND HOSPITALS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on MONDAY, the 8th and TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in suitable lots at the shop in Raval Buildings opposite Messrs. Powell & Co., Lamington Road by order of the concerned a big lot of serviceable Surgical and Veterinary Instrument and Appliances, etc.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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COLUMBIA PICTURES presents

ONE GLORIOUS NIGHT

featuring

Elaine Hammerstein

supported by AL ROSCOE

An absorbing story of a woman's search for happiness with

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

in the stellar role

Pathe Super Gazette

Packed with the latest news.

'UNCOVERED WAGON'

An Amusing Comedy

TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing from 30th January, 1926.

SARASWATI FILM COMPANY'S

SOCIAL PICTURE

SOCIAL PIRATES

OR

The Night Side of Bombay

A fine Pathetic Story.

Featuring:—MISS FATMA

and

Mr. MOHAN LALAJEE

Time and Rates as Usual.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Strett, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—

30 pairs white bed sheets and 1 Pillow (Feather).

By order of the concerned:—

2 Taxi meters.

1 case French Steel Files (by well-known French make).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Official Liquidator of the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Coy. Ltd., (in liquidation):—

3 Taxi meters.

By order of the Collector, Income Tax, Bombay:

One large writing table, one large show case, chairs, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

11 cases Bacilis Kiljer (2 doz. per case).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria,

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in Harness.

1 20-H.P. 4 Cylinder "Seneca" Landaulette motor car, richly upholstered, fully equipped and in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 182, 190; 154 172; 174, 178; 25C, 25G; 29, 29A; Case Nos. 93, 91, 92, 125, 78, Parel Road, Byculla (near Railway Station.)

Building St. Nos. 34, 42, 406, 416, 390, 38, 50; 242, 248, 284, 286. Case Nos. 57, 68, 74, 165, 174, Old Nagpada Cross Lane; Chunam Kiln Street, and Memonwada Road.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ARTISTIC EVENT OF THE SEASON.

A STROK PRESENTS

RUTH ST. DENIS

RUTH ST. DENIS

TED SHAWN

AND THE

DENISHAWN DANCERS

Doris Humphrey	Ara Martin
Anne Douglas	Mary Howry
Jeordie Graham	Grace Borroughs
Ernestine Day	Pearl Wheeler.
Pauline Lawrence	Charles Weidman.
Edith James	George Steares.
Jane Sherman	B. St. Denis

MUSIC.

Clifford Vaughan	(Conductor)	Piano
Antepolsky		Violin
Prichodko		Cello
Verchovsky		Flute

PROGRAMME No. 2,

TUESDAY 2nd Feb. to THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 9-30 p.m.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.

PROGRAMME NO. 3.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

PRICES: (including tax).

BOXES: Rs. 34, Sofas Rs. 24, Stalls 7, Dress Circle 5-12, Family Circle 5, Pit Stalls 3-6, and Gallery Rs. 1-2.

Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. LTD., up to 4 p.m. From 5 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY

6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

6-15 and 9-45 P. M.

The picture that has staggered humanity! The Grandest combination of spectacle! Romance, Drama, Comedy and Tragedy, the world has even seen!

The Film that made D. W. Griffith famous:

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

THE BIRTH OF A NATION

Played by a Cast of 18,000 besides 20 of the foremost Stars of the Screen!

12 months in the Making!

Cost One Million Dollars!

5,000 distinct and individual scenes!

Invention of a New Art for the Film producers, to follow!

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., present:

MARION DAVIES

In a Cosmopolitan Production:

WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWER

"Brother . . . . . my actions do not warrant the name you gave me.

This is the man I love! For him I have risked all—my rank, my honour, and the good name of the House of Tudor!

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD

presents

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Kohinoor's Comedy Picture

MARRIAGE-MARKET

featuring

MISS MOTI & USHARANI.

Daily Four Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

EXTRA SHOWS ON

Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 3-30 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS

ONLY ONCE IN BOMBAY.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

BY

Miss NILAMMA

FAMOUS SONGSTRESS

OF

MYSORE STATE

Public Should not miss the chance of hearing this Songstress.

EXCELLENT SINGING

At GAIETY THEATRE, Bori Bunder

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 3rd February 1926 at 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT

RATES: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, & As. 8.

BOOK SEATS EARLY AT THE THEATRE.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road, TO-DAY 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Pathe's latest and Best Serial

SECOND WEEK! CHAPTERS 4, 5 AND 6. 6 Reels

FIRST TIME IN INDIA

"THE FORTIETH DOOR"

with ALLENE RAY and BRUCE GORDON

It has all the romance, thrill and glamour that surrounds the discovery of King Tutankhamen's Tomb.

Also 2 REELS PATHE COMEDY

For booking apply to:—M. C. PATEL & CO., Moos Bldg., Kalbadevi Road,

Sole Licensees and Exploiters in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Use Colman's Mustard for curries—delicious!
Here's an idea for improving curries—add a little Colman's Mustard to the curry when grinding it. It improves the flavour and is simply delicious. Colman's Mustard is also nature's finest aid to digestion.
Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.
COLMAN'S MUSTARD
AIDS DIGESTION.
Colman's
Mustard

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

ONE **1** ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

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A. H. Wheeler and Co., All Bookstalls.
Higginbothams, Ltd., All Bookstalls.

A. NORDEN & CO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Cotton:—With regard to economic prospects in the United States for the coming year, it is unlikely that a more authoritative or more comprehensive statement will be issued than that of the Secretary of Commerce in which the keynote is that, provided optimism is tempered with caution, all signs indicate a continuance of the high level of prosperity attained during the past twelve months. Dominant favourable factors are stated to be our increased productivity, moderate stocks of commodities, practically full employment at a high level of real wages, the abundance of capital due to savings being the largest in history and the unprecedented degree of efficiency with which the whole machinery of production and distribution is operating. Among the phases of the situation which require caution, the Secretary notes the continuation of real estate and stock speculation and its possible extension into commodities with inevitable inflation, the over-extension of installment buying and the lag in the recovery of certain major agricultural products.

Taking these factors into consideration along with the present aspects of the textile industry both here and abroad there appears to be no sound reason upon which to base expectations of a further decline in the price of cotton unless farmers deliberately seek what may be economic suicide by planting an acreage equal to or exceeding that of last Spring when, according to the latest Government figures 48,160,000 acres were placed in cultivation. However, in the event of this acreage being duplicated it might be well to abstain from regarding it as an overwhelmingly bearish factor. Nature has not been unknown to help the producers against themselves. The area of cotton harvested this year is recorded as 45,945,000 acres and the average yield per acre of the past five years as 146.4 pounds. A combination of these figures next season would result in a yield of 14,072,000 bales which, in view of the world's increasing requirements would probably result in higher prices than those now current.

As pointed out in our last letter, the technical position of the market, owing to the preponderance of bearish sentiment, was gradually improving. This improvement was demonstrated during the past week for, last Thursday, when practically the entire stock of certificated cotton was tendered on January contracts and promptly taken up, shorts became nervous and commenced to cover, this movement being accentuated by a scarcity of offerings.

Investment demand for October contracts continues to be an interesting feature of the situation, but it has now been largely transferred to old crop months as a result of large straddle operations, carried on by leading spot interests who were believed to be actuated to a certain extent by the probability that a considerable percentage of the present crop is so low in grade as to be undeliverable on contract. The strength of the near positions, the growing intensity of the agitation in favour of a reduction in the area to be planted to cotton next year and the publication of an official estimate of production in India indicating a crop of 4,660,000 bales of 478 pounds against 5,069,000 bales last season, have tended towards increasing trade confidence and broadening speculative demand.

Bearing in mind the important effect which developments in connection with the new crop will undoubtedly exert on prices, we think it would be unwise to take a too positive stand on the bull side, but we feel that apart from other considerations, the technical position of the market continues to be a source of strength and we advise conservative purchases of new crop months on recessions.

Coffee:—Expectations that Brazil will be successful in obtaining a loan to be used for supporting the price of coffee, reports of an improvement in the European demand, and private advices that new crop prospects are unfavourable have led to the development of a much improved tone. The domestic spot situation has improved during the past few days; while the United States' visible supply of Brazil coffee is half a million bags larger than at this time last year, interior stocks are believed to be small and a buying movement is expected in the near future. We continue to look for moderately higher prices.

Sugar:—Although weather conditions in Cuba continue to be favourable, the recent improvement in the demand by local refiners has been sufficient to maintain prices in the face of the pessimistic attitude of the trade. While recessions are to be expected, we continue to feel that these will give opportunities for making purchases.

The Chicago Market:—The advance of approximately 20c/- in Wheat during the past week was largely the result of professional operations prompted by the Government's final crop estimate which was 28,000,000 bushels below that previously issued. This encouraged the belief that the United States is now on a domestic basis and as weather in the southern half of Argentina was reported to be unfavourable, there was but little resistance to the advance, bearish factors being ignored. We feel that while the World wheat situation now indicates a fairly close adjustment between supply and demand, the effect of present prices will be to encourage exports from the Southern Hemisphere and to restrict European consumption, with the result that a downward tendency later in the season appears likely, particularly as world reports concerning the progress of Winter Wheat seeding are generally promising. Other grains have been favourably effected by the belief that the U. S. Government might put into effect price-fixing measures, with a view to aiding producers. We fail to see how such measures could achieve their object for any length of time, and while Rye may be expected to fluctuate with Wheat, we are inclined to expect a downward reaction in the case of Corn and Oats.

THE METAL MERCHANTS, CO.

ISSUED RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 2. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, German	¾	57	0	0
Brass, German	1	58	0	0
Brass, German	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, German	1½	57	0	0
Brass, German	1¾	57	0	0
Brass German	2	57	0	0
Brass, German	¾ to 2			

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 2. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French	¾ to 2	59	8	0
Copper, German	¾	60	4	0
Copper, German	1	60	4	0
Copper, German	1¼	60	4	0
Copper, American	1½	62	0	0
Copper, American	1¾	63	0	0
Copper, American	2	63	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		74	8	0
Lead, Rangooni		28	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	¾	55	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	56	0	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55	8	0
German Copper	1½	61	0	0
German Copper	1¾ to 2	62	0	0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	61	8	0
English Copper	¾ to 2			

METALS.

London, Feb. 1.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £58 9/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 69 1/2.
Hard Spelter 32 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKET. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 2.			
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	9	9
David	No. 10½	0	10	6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	9
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	11	0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	12	0
Japan	No. 20	0	14	3
Japan	No. 32	1	2	0
Japan	No. 40	1	4	0
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

DEPARTURES

February 3.

Baroda, Halls, Busreh.
Borneo Maru, Motosige, Karachi.

LOADING.

February 2.

Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, February 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranpura, 9268, London, 13/2, M M and Co.
5 Ridderkerk, 3174, K'chi, 5/2, E D Sassoon.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 5/2, Graham Trdg Co.
9 Masula, 4454, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Tottori Maru, 3700 Japan 5/2 N Y Kaisha.
14 Genova 4207 Genoa 15/2 L Triestino.
16 Canton, 4501, Goth., 6/2, L. Edwards.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalapa, 4336, Cal., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
5 Registan, 2615, Bar., 5/2, Grahams.
6 Gange, 1933, Genoa, 1/2, L. Triestino.
10 & 11 Gairsoppa, 3229, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.
12 & 13 Cl. Alpine, 3425, M Coast, 29/1, J F and Co.
12 & 13 Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P Gulf, 3/2, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nigaristan 3752 Avanmouth 2/2 Graham Trading & Co., Ltd.
B Lachmere, 2370, N.F., 25/1, Grahams Trading.
C & R Dogra, 3281 Burma N.F. T M & Co.
G Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
K Cl. Alpine 3425 N F, N F, J F & Co.
3 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi 4/ K N & Co.
9 Sunheath 3895 N.F. N.F. Graham Trading Co.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

	Bombay, Feb. 2.			
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb.	0	15	0
Century	,,	0	13	6
Jacob	,,	0	14	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	6
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Hindustan	,,	1	4	0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	3	0
Daud*Sahib	,,	1	1	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	0
David Mill	,,	1	3	0
Appolo	,,	1	3	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	8	0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	1	9
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	0
Appolo (Pyala)	,,	1	1	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards—				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	4	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	4	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	6	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5—				
Bombay Cotton Per Piece		5	1	0
Jamshed	,,	5	1	0
Jamshed	,,	5	4	0
Pearl Pabaney £3	,,	5	4	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	8	0
BLEACHED CHECK—				
Kasturchand Mill	,,	6	5	0
BLACK CHECK, 5800 Sholapur	,,	12	10	0
Textile Mill £3 1/2				
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	,,	9	7	0
Hindustan	,,	9	12	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	9	4	0
SALITA				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	0
Textile	,,	1	2	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	6	6
Great	Per lb.	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
CHADAR KORI CALENDER—				
David	Per piece	1	1	0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 1 to 3 points lower in old crop and unchanged to 1 point up in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points down. The market was featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 1st instant as follows:—

"Market steady despite small exports and small United States demand."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The marke lacks snap. If anything, Spinners' takings are gradually falling off. The financial ability of America to hold her cotton is a great factor in the steadiness of prices. The total stock in New York per 8th January was 95,000 bales, of which 75,000 bales were already "certified", and ready for tender. Whilst we prefer the "Bull" side on fair 'breaks", we hesitate to follow any advance until some new feature presents itself.

With practically little change in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened Re. 1 lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 352 and declined steadily to Rs. 349 on Shroffs, Commission Houses and a Japanese firm selling and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 348½ and closed at Rs. 349 on buying by a Japanese House.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 333 and declined steadily to Rs. 329½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 330, whilst Oomra May opening at Rs. 331 steadily declined to Rs. 327½ on Bazar Operators selling and closed at Rs. 328. Bengal March and May were quoted Rs. 275½ and Rs. 278 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the stock of inferior cotton is enhancing and weighs heavily on the market, but high-class quality Berar is still in good request.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Fully Good Broach April-May, 349.
Fully Good Bengal March, 275.
Fully Good Bengal May, 278½.
Fine Oomra March, 330¼.
Fine Oomra May, 328½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

M G Bengal: Fine 293, F Good 281, Good 271.

M G S. Punjab: Fine 285, F Good 275, Good 265.

M G Oomra No. 3: Superfine 360, Fine 350, F Good 336.

M G Central Provinces No. 1: Superfine 385, Fine 375, F Good 361.

M G Central Provinces No. 2: Superfine 375, Fine 365, F Good 351.

M G Khandesh. Superfine 333, Fine 323, F Good 313.

M G Mathia: Fine 283, F Good 268, Good 258.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Fully Good Broach April-May, 349.
Fully Good Bengal March, 275.
Fully Good Bengal May, 278.
Fine Oomra March, 330.
Fine Oomra May, 328.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2

	Ready	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M G	305	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	290	250
Bengal F. G. M. G.	280/82	278
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	288	285
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	277	.....
Punjab-Americans M G	390	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	350/70	360
Nagpur Fine M G	350/70	360
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/55	348
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	335/60	350
Arvi Fine M. G.	335/60	352
Amraoti Fine M. G.	315/50	346
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	310/40	346
Mulkapur Fine M G	300/20	325
Khandesh Fine M G	300/20	320
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	370/372	368
Broach Fully Good M G	360/62	.....
Muthit Fine M G	285/90	.....
Muthit F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	345/50	.....
Westerns M G	290/310	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	340/50	.....
Cambodia M G	400	.....

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2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Jan. 3

In full-prossed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	3,808	2,10,846	1 22,790
Central India ..	4,596	2,15,765	24,186
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,366	1,19.818	90,355
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1332	42,731	46,185
Berar	6,488	2,51,267	2,72,431
Central Provinces ..	2.694	1.31,876	1,48.895
Total Oomras ..	21,284	9,72,785	7,74,842
Dholera	467	1,11.902	58.780
N.W. Provinces ..	175	1,19,306	1,05,479
Rajputana	163	53,533	24,362
Sind-Punjab ..	753	1,28,095	2,20,362
Broach	4,593	45.939	1.148
Coompta & Dharwar ..		13,779	12,382
Westerns-Northerns	71	7,474	12.449
Coconada		1,471	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,441	7,160
Persian		2074	836
American		148	7,123
Egyptian and African	37	30,248	23,412
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		439	3,485
Total	27,543	14,94,123	12,52,768

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	1,935	2,11,802	1,57,690
Japan & China ..	13,500	6,51,273	5,63,980
Coast Ports ..	285	10795	7,974
Up country by Rail ..		4,363	7,794
Afloat in harbourfor Europe, China and Japan		1,73,705	1,33,978
Total ..		15,720 9,51,938	87,1,416

COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal Standard 10.63 good enquiry
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 18.45
New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	20.18
May	19.59
July	18.92
New York Noon Call—	
March	20.18
May	19.60
July	18.93
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	19.57
October	17.56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Scinde Good	7.20
Scinde Fully Good	7.60
Scinde Fine	8.00
Bengal Good	7.30
Bengal Fully Good	7.70
Bengal Fine	8.10
Oomra Good	8.00
Oomra Fully Good	8.40
Oomra Fine	8.80
Broach Good	8.50
Broach Fully Good	8.90
Broach Fine	9.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—		
February	10.23	—.04
March	10.25	—.03
April	10.19	—.02
May	10.17	—.01
June	10.09	—.02
July	10.01	—.02
August	9.88	—.02
September	9.74	unchgd.
October	9.68	unchgd.
November	9.59	unchgd.
December	9.56	unchgd.
January	9.56	unchgd.
February	9.53	unchdg.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

February	17.25 unchgd.
March	17.15 unchgd.
April	17.00 unchgd.
May	16.85 unchgd.
June	16.80 unchgd.
July	16.75 unchgd.
August	16.75 —.05
September	16.75 —.05
October	17.75 —.08
November	16.75 —.08
December	16.75 —.08
January	16.75 —.08

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,273,000
Egyptian Visible Supipy	413,000
East Indian Visible Supply	122,000
American Visible Supply	5,268,000
Other Visible Supply	300,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	800
East Indian Stock	16,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,000
East Indian Actual Export	500
East Indian Imports	6,000
American Afloat	129,000
East Indian Afloat	9,000
Total Afloat	215,000

Taking of the World's Spinners of American cotton 349,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 1.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 33,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 30,000
Day's Exports to Continent 64,000.

Futures at New York:—		
March	20.20	—.02
May	19.63	—.01
July	18.93	—.03
October	18.21	+.01
Spot Cotton at New York	20.75	—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.12	unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans:—		
March	19.60	—.02
October	17.56	—.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 19.
Demand Bills 4.86.18.
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 67.

NORDEN & CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Feb. 1

We have received to-day the following cable from our Friends of New York:—

"Near positions continue strongly held. Winter season new crop excellent. Expect continued irregularity. Speculation dormant."

Our another New York Friends wire:—

"Cotton steady, expecting no important fluctuations near future unless some new strong factor appears. Believe purchases new crop scale down eventually profitable."

WHEAT

London, Feb. 1.

Barletta Russo—61½ lbs. F/M sellers 55/3
Rozario Santa Fe—57½ lbs. F/M sellers 52/9
Tone:—Firmer
Australian F/M sellers 59

SEEDS

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) F/M sellers £15 1/8
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) A/M sellers 15 3/16
Tone:—Quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay F/M sellers £7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay F/M sellers £16 7/8
Tone:—Firmer.
Linseed Bombay F/M sellers £18 1/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton F/M sellers £18 3/4
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton F/M sellers £19
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton unquoted.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton F/M value £18 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull.
Yellow Cawnpore F/M value £23 1/4

RUBBER

London, Feb. 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April 32½
Tone:—Dull.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot buyers 32
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot sellers 32⅛
Tone:—Closed steady on covering purchase.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb. 1.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/3 3/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/6 1/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/6 1/4
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/7

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st February, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	27543
	Cwts.
Wheat	11467
Linseed	1952
Rape, etc.	1151
Gingellyseed	994
Poppyseed	69
Groundnuts	20788
Castorseed	7047
Rice	1304
Myrabollams	3869
Cottonseed	14385
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	328
Juwar	1655
Masur	Nil
Barley	27
Bajri	3211
	Tons.
Coal	2980

BROACH GIN COTTON RATES.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar:—

Dated 2nd February, 1926.

Opening:—(B. T.) 11.0 Rs. 352½, 12-15 Rs. 350½, 1-30 Rs. 349, 2-45 Rs. 349, 4-0 Rs 348½, 5-15 Rs. 349, 6-30 Rs. 349½, Last 7-0 Rs. 349½.

To-day's Highest Rate Rs. 352½, Lowest Rate Rs. 348¼.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 950
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1010
Bann's buying D D Frcs 995

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 122.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 203

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86½.
London—Paris Frcs 129.45
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Lires 129.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Feb. 1.

Rentes 3 per cent 49 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 13/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought small business, quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.
Bars bought £427,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/c	1/6 7/15
Fcs.	950
American Dollars	272
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	203½
Japan	122½
Singapore	156

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 Months 4-17/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4—3/4 per cent.
1 Month 4-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 69-10-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69-10-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 69-7-0

London, Feb. 1.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-9¾.
Silver read, d. 30-15.
Silver forward d 30-13

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Cash not overstrong but forward steady. India bought cash and sold forward. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.
Sovereigns Ready 13-5-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-9.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 1.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £88 1/4 +1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 3/4 plus 1/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 5/16 +1/16
Conversion Loan £76 1/4 +1/8.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 7/8 +1/8.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 52 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68 +1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 +1/4.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Ready:—21/3.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21-/3/9.
Teji Mandi:
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/6.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Ready:—69/12
Vaida Maha:—Opening 69/5. Highest 69/6. At 6 p.m. 69/6.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 69/4. Highest 69/5. At 6 p.m. 69/5.
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 69/3. Highest 69/3. At 6 p.m. 69/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/12/0
Vaida Chitor:—Opening 1/4.
Tone:—Market steady

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 2.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rsi.	
Bank of India	50	3	72-4	
Baroda ..	50	4	75	
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	53	
Central	25	1⅜	23	
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	77-8	×D
Imperial	500	40	1440	
Imperial Contributo—	*125	10	370	×D
Union	7⅜	..	3	3
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	9	2
Central India Mining.	10	4-88	30	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	33-2	
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	42-8	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	110	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48-4	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	820	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143	
Central Province ..	100	7¾ p.c.	108-8	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	82	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	72	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	81	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	151	×D
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	630	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	630	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	152-8	†
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	225	
Scindia Steam ..	30	..	7	2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	575	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	870	×D
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	109	6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	57	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	930	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	850	×D
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	440	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	600	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	
Indian Cotton	126	20	225	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200	×D
New Berar	500	80	655	
New East India ..	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	775	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	635	×D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	160	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	8	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	452	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	133	12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	13	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum .. ..Sh.	8	..	5	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	165	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	×D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	300	×D
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	100	6 p.c.y	105	
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31-4	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	46	14
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	16-8	
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	24	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	2	14
New India	25	1-0	14	8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	850	
Vulcan	10	..	2	6y
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	400	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	2	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	345	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	902-8	
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	500	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fince Counts ..	250	..	27	
Century	100	20y	432	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	472	8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	400	
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	7-8y	122	8
Coorla	100	7y	142	8
Crescent	100	6	200	
Currimbhoy	250	..	350	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	650	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0	14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	265	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	..	150	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	28	4
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	390	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	862	8
Finlay	100	4	125	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	40	
Gokak	100	7	118	12
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1175	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	187	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	900	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	398	12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	85	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	93	2
Kilachand	25	..	5	
Kohinoor	500	..	900	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4850	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	26	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	120	
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	115	
Meyer Sassoon ..	500	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	5	123	1
New City of Bombay.	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	311	4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	488	12
Pheenix	100	15	440	
Planeg	100	..	6	
Premier	100	..	46	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7200	
Simplex	250	..	148	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	61	4
Standard	500	100	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	470	
Swan	100	8	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	102	2
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1875	
Vishnu P.	500	35	535	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/10
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 87/12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8.
5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 105/6.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102/12.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Tone of market:—Firm.

SHARES

London, Feb. 1.

Hongkong £127 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 3/8
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £9 3/8
Eastern Bank £6

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Jute.—Albion 410; Alliance 457; Anglo-India 378; Auckland 209/11; Barnagore 145; Bally 160; Birla 7/14; Belvedere 410X; Budge-Budge 375—80; Caledonian 400; Chapdani 168; Cliva 33/6; Craig 5; Cheviot 212; Dalhousie 338; Delta 420; Empire 46; Fort Gloster 770; Fort William 292; Gondalpara 810; Gourepore 698; Hukumchand 9/12; Hooghly 68; Howrah 36/12; Kamarhatty 536-38; Kanknarrah 438-40; Kelvin 750; Khardah 400; Kinnison 935; Lansdowne 230-38; Lawrence 560; Lothian 320; Naihati 410; National 23/14; New Central 476X; Northbrook 46/12; Nudea 45; Orient 164; Presidency 7; Reliance 56; Soorah 25; Standard 366; Union 525; Waverly 6/14.

Hessian 18/7 and Jute 120.

Cotton:—Dunbar 164; Keshavram Cotton 3/12.

Miscellaneous: B. I. Corporation 4/14; B. I. Corporation D. 3/14; I. I. Still 21; I. Standard Wagon Pref. 74; Madon Theatres 3/6; Imperial Bank 1450; Imperial Cotty. 375.

Remarks:—Jute shares rather better on some bear covering cottons quiet.

BARLEY

London, Feb. 1.

Karachi Barley not quoted

FRIGHT OF COAL

London, Feb. 1.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Figures of Exports of cotton from America for the month of January 1926.
To Great Britain 243,000 bales.
To Continent 308,000 bales
To Japan 147,000 bales.

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2

Ahmedabad	387-8
Bombay Cotton	335
Bombay Dyeing	875, 902-8, 875, 902-8
Century	418-12, 436-4. 418-12, 432-8
Central India	165
Colaba Land ..	467-8, 475, 467--8, 472-8
Crescent	122-8
Edward Sassoon	200
Fazulbhoy ..	140 831-4 862-8, 831-4, 862-8
Finalay	122-8
Globe	40
Gokak	118-12
Indian Bleaching	183-12
Indore Malwa	393-12
Kohinoor	900
Madhowjee	120
Mathuradas	115
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great ..	322-8 332-8 322-8 332-8
Pabaney	270
Pearl	473-12 491-4 473-12 488-12
Phoenix	440
Siaplex	140- 150, 140 148-12
Swdeshi	460, 470 460 470
Swan Mills	155
Tata Mill	100
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	160
Bombay Steam	152-8
Tram Co., Ord.	109-6
Bundi Cement	9-2
Central India Mining	31-8
Indian Cement	33-12
Katni Cement Ord.	42-8
Shivarajpur	48-4
Tata Hydro	915. 920.615 920
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	45, 47-8, 45, 46-14
Tata Iron & Steel Def. ..	16 16-8, 16, 16-8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.
SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
S.S. "Razmak" with English mails, leav at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Japan per S.S. "Liverpool Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.0 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1-30 p. m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 11.30 p.m. the same day.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santacruz, will conduct a public class in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

The Chancellor of the University of Bombay had nominated Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University, vice the Hon. Sir Dinsha E. Wacha, Kt., resigned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received a beautiful ruler and calendar from the Krishna Knitting Factory Karur, S. I. Railway, and a calendar from Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY MONEY MARKET"

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Banking Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff, will deliver a lecture in the Sydenham College Hall on the "Bombay Money Market," to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. Principal Tannan will preside.

B. P. C. C. SUB-COMMITTEES.

All those Congress Members who desire to spare their time and energy in serving any one of the following Sub-Committees, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House 223, Girgaum Back Road, on or before the 4th instant.

Depressed Classes Sub-Committee; Volunteer Board; Library Sub-Committee; Khaddar and Swadeshi Propaganda (Arts and Crafts); Labour Sub-Committee and Oversea Sub-Committee.

The selection will be made finally by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee out of the various names received.

IMPORTERS OF OBSCENE PICTURES FINED.

What was described by Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, as a test case was decided by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Krishnaji Anant Joshi and Purshottam Sadanand Joshi, trading as A. K. Joshi & Co., pleaded guilty to the charge of importing obscene pictures in Bombay. Both stated that they went by the samples sent to them and never knew that the pictures were obscene.

Both were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

Hiralal Bhagwandas, the broker, who had canvassed for the pictures was also fined Rs. 5

This was the first prosecution for importing as against selling of obscene pictures.

CASHIER MAKES CLEAN BREAST OF DEFALCATION.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate convicted Ambadas Yeshwant Kamat, assistant cashier of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., of criminal breach of trust.

A. Y. Kamat, in his capacity as cashier was entrusted with the salaries of the senior members of the staff who used to draw upon that money whenever they needed it On December 29, the amount so lying with Kamat was Rs. 6,707-13-0 out of which Rs. 1,900 were withdrawn leaving a balance of Rs. 4,737. Kamat was last seen in the office on December 30. The two days following being holidays, the office was closed and on January 2, Kamat sent a letter to the office informing them that he had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 4,737 and made a clean breast of the whole affair. He stated that he had lost the money on the race-course. Subsequently Kamat surrendered to the Bombay Police.

The Magistrate deferred passing the sentence.

HIGH DIVIDENDS AGAIN
Dilawar Rs. 114, Sauce Rs. 66-8
Also Other Good Things
Costarica, Murmansk, Sinnan, etc.
were given last Saturday by
TURF EXPERTS.
Follow right through the cards of this Established Tipster and you are sure to gain a lot.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort.

KALYAN TRAGEDY.

LABOURER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Baboo Waman, a labourer who was accidentally shot in the leg at Kalyan and subsequently died in J. J. Hospital under circumstances already reported.

Mr. K. A. Padhye, Pleader watched the proceedings on behalf of the Head Master.

Sonya Ganu a labourer said that he was working on the farm at Jambul along with the deceased. At about 9 a.m. on the 26th January the deceased was putting up a bund in the farm when the Head Master and Mr. Sande came up to the spot. The former had a gun in his hands and while giving instructions to the deceased, the gun suddenly went off and hit the deceased in the left thigh.

Ramchandra Balwant Nimbalker B. Ag. Head Master of the Agricultural School Jambul, said that on the 26th January at about 7 a.m. he was on his inspection round. He had a breach loaded double barrel gun in his hand in order to drive away birds which spoilt the manure. He tried to fire at some crows but the birds flew away He then walked to the spot where the deceased was working and began to give instructions as to how to put a bund when suddenly the gun went off and hit the deceased on the left thigh. The gun belonged to the School and witness being the Head Master had the power of using it for the purposes of the school.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from septacaemia following a gun-shot wound in the left thigh, the deceased having received the wound from a breach loaded gun which Ramchandra Balwant Nimbalker had held in his hand in a negligent manner under such circumstances that his act amounted to an offence cunder Section 236 I. P. C.

SUB-INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH TRESPASS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 30.

The court of Col. D. D. Khambatha, Special Honorary Magistrate, Poona Cantonment was crowded this afternoon when the case came up for preliminary enquiry in which a Mahomedan cycle dealer named Haji Lall Mahomed Hoosein charges Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali with trespass and doing an act which endangers human life. The cycle dealer's complaint was that on the 20th instant he was standing outside his shop waiting for a lady doctor whom he had summoned, when the accused and a number of constables drove up in a motor car and alighting rushed into his shop. As his wife was lying ill and expecting to give birth to a child, he asked the accused not to enter the inner rooms. The Sub-Inspector, however, forced his way in saying he would shoot him if he was obstructed. When he got inside the complainant's wife swooned and later suffered a miscarriage one of which was an attack of lock-jaw.

Mr. A. K. Ghaswalla, barrister on behalf of the complainant asked the Magistrate what he proposed to do as notice for that day had already been issued by him.

The Magistrate intimated that he would first examine the complainant and if he was satisfied he would order process to be issued. At this stage the accused presented an application asking for a week's postponement to enable him to approach the District Magistrate with a view to obtaining for his defence the services of the Government pleader. The application was granted.

A COUNTER CHARGE.

In connection with the above Sub-Inspector Mali has lodged a compaint against Haji Lal Mahomed Hoosein, the cycle dealer charging him with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty, and when the case comes up on the 6th instant this will, it is stated, be the counter charge.

What is said to be a sequel to the raid on the cycle dealer's shop forms the subject of another charge lodged by a Mahomedan police informer against two, sweepers for assault.

Among forthcoming fixtures for next month are the Poona District Boxing Tournament on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th the Royal Connaught Boat Club Regatta on the 25th and 26th and the finals of the Poona Group Hockey.

ATTEMPT AT DACOITY AT DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

An attempt at dacoity is reported to have occurred early this morning in Delhi. About eight persons armed with revolvers and swords are stated to have entered the house of a Hindu widow in Subzimandi and demanded her valuables. Thereupon she cried so loud that several neighbours came and a scuffle ensued resulting in the death of one of the dacoits and another dacoit being injured and finally arrested. A few of the neighbours who received injuries and revolver shots have been admitted into the hospital.—A. P.

PRINTER CHARGED WITH SEDITION

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, Ram Kumar Bhuwalka, printed of the Banik Press was placed on charges of sedition and creating disaffection. It was alleged that the accused printed in Hindi a leaflet entitled "Bharat Utthan" in which he attempted to promote, so it was alleged, feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. The case was adjourned. The accused was remanded to 'hajat'.—A. P.

A GREAT INSTITUTION

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna presiding. After the notice convening the meeting was read, Mr. Shamdasani raised a point of order that since he had filed a criminal complaint against Mr. Sethna and other directors and officers of the Bank before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 30, and since the matter was subjudice, he asked whether they could discuss the balance sheet and the report of the Bank, as they would thereby render themselves liable to prosecution.

The Chairman ruled out the objection, and then proposed that the report and audited balance sheet be adopted In the course of his speech the Hon. Mr. Sethna reviewed the working of the Bank and advocated gold standard and gold currency and the ratio between the rupee and gold being fixed as in pre-war time. He suggested the appointment of a committee to consider what additional banking facilities were necessary for the current finances of industries.

TRIBUTE TO MR. POCHKHANAWALA.

Sir D. E. Wacha seconding said he could confidently tell them that no Board of Directors paid so much attention to the interests of the shareholders as their; they paid more attention than ever before to the branches and greater efficiency in the management of the Bank had since been introduced. The shareholders had the fullest confidence in the auditors and the shareholders could take it from him that there was no need to fear about the Bank, and there was no bank in India which was so efficiently managed as this by Mr. Pochkhanawalla.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani challenged the Chairman to produce the balance sheet of 30th June, 1925, which he complained was not correct as doubtful and bad debts were concealed. On the 30th June, 1925 the outstanding claims were Rs. 15 lakhs, as would be seen from the statement sent to the Official Liquidator in the case of the Darbhanga Spg. Mills which were sold to Mr. Motilal Kanji for about Rs. 9 lakhs, just covering the claims of the Baroda Government against the mills. The shareholders were much concerned with the correctness or otherwise of the Balance Sheet and he impugned its correctness and blamed the auditors for it.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Mr. Shamdasani then moved that the balance sheet be received but not adopted and that a committee be appointed to go into the matter in the meantime.

There was no seconder to this amendment, and it fell to the ground. There was a great deal of disturbance at this stage of the proceedings.

The Chairman said the statements made by Mr. Shamdasani were false. Were they to believe such patriotic men like Sir Dinshaw or men like Mr. Shamdasani? There was not an atom of truth in the statements made; he admitted there was an item of Rs. 5 lakhs in the balance sheet, but it had nothing to do with the losses in the mills and that the Durbhanga Mills now belonged to the Maharaja of Durbhanga. The item was already written off as a small loss before the balance sheet was prepared, said Mr. Sethna.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed, Mr. Shamdasani voting against.

Mr. S. E. Warden then moved the resolution for the payment of Rs. 1/4 as half-yearly dividend. He said it was the only Bank entirely managed by Indians and built up with Indian capital and it was not therefore, right that it should be run down and its credit spoiled by shareholders at such meetings, since the Indian investing public was very sensitive. They had paid Rs. 16 lakhs in the way of staff salary and they had a huge staff, and was it proper to ruin such a really Swaraj concern.?

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconding said the Bank had come out of its struggles stronger than before, without being injured in the least. It was a great institution not only in India, but in Asia and would be looked upon with great pride even in Europe. He wanted that shareholders like Mr. Shamdasani be eliminated from the list of shareholders.

The resolution was passed.

MR. SHAMDASANI CREATES A SCENE.

On the next resolution for the appointment of Directors being taken up the Chairman asked after it was proposed and seconded, whether there was any shareholder who wanted to speak. Mr. Shamdasani wanted to speak, but the Chairman said he was too late and he would not allow him to speak. There was a great disturbance, the majority of shareholders not wanting to listen to Mr. Shamdasani. Mr. Shamdasani then used certain expressions and repeated them time after time and challenged the Chairman to take him to the Police Court if he dared. The shareholders wanted Mr. Shamdasani to go out of the meeting, but he would not, and he also refused to withdraw the expressions although the Chairman gave him an opportunity to do so. Instead he said he had a right to stand on his legs, as he was taught to do so by a High Court Judge. Since there was too much noise, Mr. Shamdasani resumed his seat unwillingly, or was rather pulled into it by those sitting behind him.

When the resolution about the appointment of auditors was put to vote and passed, Mr. S. B. Billimoria in thanking the meeting for again appointing his firm said there was not a single word of truth in the statements made by Mr. Shamdasani.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Chairman by Mr. Manu Subedar and he praised the management very much. This was duly seconded, when Mr. Shamdasani wanted to move an amendment containing censure on the Chairman. This was ruled out, since it was a direct negation of the original proposition.

Mr. Dumasia then moved a vote of censure on Mr. Shamdasani for his conduct at the meeting, and this was passed.

HIGH COURT

IMPORTERS OF RAZORS IN COURT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE-MARK.

Osborne Garett and Co ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

E. J. Esmail Motee and others... Defendants.

In this matter the plaintiffs obtained a rule nisi against the defendants calling upon them to show cause why they should not be restrained from importing and selling certain goods, on 17th December, 1925. The paintiffs filed the suit through their constituted attorney, Mr. G. L. Walker, for injunction and damages against the defendants. The plaintiffs are the manufacturers of the Kropp razors and they were also registered proprietors in England, India and other countries of the trade-mark Kropp. The plaintiffs alleged that they manufactured and exported in large numbers these Kropp razors and the same had acquired a world-wide reputation. Each of the razors manufactured by the plaintiffs had stamped on one side of it the mark "Kropp" and on the reverse side the words 'Made and ground in Sheffield, England." Recently the plaintiffs had discovered that the 1st defendant had through the 2nd defendants indented 50 dozen Klopp razors which had in imitation of the plaintiffs razors stamped on one side of the blade the "Klopp" and on the reverse side the words "Made in Germany." The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants' acts constituted an infringement of their trade-mark and were calculated to mislead people into a belief that the Klopp razors imported and sold by them were the Kropp razors manufactured and imported by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs prayed for an injunction and damages. On these allegations the plaintiffs obtained a rule and interim injunctions as states above.

The defendants by their affidavit in answer contended that the word "Kropp" was registered by the plaintiffs as a fancy word and that it had no connection whatever with the Kropp razors which were manufactured in Germany by a man called William Klopp and had been registered since 1906 in relation to goods manufactured by Mr. Kropp. The word Klopp was therefore not an imitation of the word Kropp, but signified only the name of the manufacturer. Klopp razors had been imported and publicly sold in India since 1911 but the import had ceased from 1914 owing to the intervention of the war till 1921. Since 1921 the Klopp razors were being again imported and sold openly in India. The defendants further contended that the packing and the external get-up of the boxes in which the two razors were sold were absolutely different. The razors themselves were different in appearance, the Kropp razors having uniformly a black handle whereas the Klopp razors had handles in variagated colours. The defendants denied that the razors imported and sold by them misled or were calculated to mislead purchasers into a belief that the Klopp razors were the same as Kropp razors. The defendants denied that their goods were in any sense an imitation of the plaintiffs' goods. The defendants also contended that the suit was bad as it was filed under a special power and not a general power of attorney.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs. The Advocate-General appeared for 1st defendant Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 2nd defendant.

His Lordship after hearing counsels' arguments ordered the defendants to keep a separate account of the Klopp razors imported and sold by them. The plaintiffs were ordered to obtain a general power of attorney and amend the plaint accordingly and the hearing of the suit was expedited.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RANGOON

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in the oil mill in Kemmedine, western part of Rangoon. It was owned by a Chinese firm and was heavily stocked with groundnuts oil and oil cakes. The whole building including machinery and stocks has been destroyed. The loss is estimated roughly at about five lakhs of rupees but no official report regarding the damages and the cause of the fire has been yet received. Fire brigade had a very hard task in confining the fire to the original place. The mill was covered by insurance.—A. P.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RAPID PROGRESS IN THE FIRST ROUND.

Rapid progress is being made with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, held under the auspices of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and the first round has almost been completed. Thirteen matches, in all, were decided on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday evening one or two providing interesting tussles. R. S. Raja-Iyer and Chalam went under to Rangarao and Prince Ghanashyamsinghji after a hard fought game in which the exchanges were very even. R. A. Wagle and Rajaram Murarji did not experience great difficulty in defeating A. Bell and C. Cunningham. Bell played quite a good game but was handicapped by a comparatively weak partner. Okasaki and Nagouchi, the Japanese pair, were too forceful for their opponents who could not settle down against some clever net tactics. Gonsalves and Pereira got through their engagement safely while Mujumdar and Gollerkari did not extend N. F. Naoroji and Powwala who won in two straight sets.

Okasaki lost his tie with Kati in the third set and Bhagvat and Desai won comfortably against Fyzee and Tyabji.

RESULTS.

The following were the results of the matches played on Tuesday:—

AT THE P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

(1) Messrs Bhagvat and Desai beat H Tyabji and Fyzee, 6—4, 6—1.

(2) Messrs Wagle and Rajaram M beat A Bell and C Cunningham, 6—2, 6—2.

(3) Messrs M Okasaki and Nogochi beat Karmarkar and Menon, 6—3, 6—4.

(4) Prince Ghanashyamsinghji and Ranrao beat B S Chalam and Raja-Iyer, 6—4, 6—4.

(5) N R Soman and Tambe beat C Rodrigues and P Powell, 6—1, 6—3.

(6) Sunderram and Desai beat Gunjikar and Deshpande, 6—2, 2—6, 9—7.

(7) N F Naoroji and M K Powwala beat B S Mujumdar and Gollerkari, 6—4, 6—1.

(8) D M Mehta and M M Mehta W O B H Khardekar and Partner.

(8a) In the continued match of yesterday Mr. A. M. Kati beat M. Okasaki by winning the third set at 6—4.

AT THE WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA

(9) R K Sanghani and M W Velker beat Girdhardas Liladhar and D M Khatau, 8—10, 7—5, 6—4.

(10) M G Kamat beat V B Pannalal, 6—1, 6—2.

AT THE CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

(11) K P Gandhi beat N P Gangoli, 6—3, 4—6, 8—6.

AT THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

(12) C Gonsalvis and Pereira beat V S Mujumdar and J R Thakore, 6—2, 6—1.

AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

(13) Anandji Kanji and Wagh W O M T Patel and Partner.

(14) D M Mehta beat P V Rao, 6—1, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

No. 1; 4 p.m. Gore S G v U D Rangarao followed by Mrs Row and Wagle v D M Khatau and Partner.

No. 2; 4 p.m. A M Kati v N B Bhagvat followed by M M Gunderia v Prince Ghanashyamsinghji.

No. 3; 4 p.m. R D Pendse v A A A Fyzee followed by A C Pereira v V V Bhadkamkar.

No. 4; 4 p.m. L Bunyan v N R Soman followed by D M Mehta and M M Mehta v Baxi and Shastri.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA COURTS

No. 1; 4 p.m. K C Gharpure v A R Manerikar followed by K R Gunjikar v K P Gandhi.

No. 2; 4 p.m. S A Shete v B H Khardekar.

DOCTORS V. LAWYERS.

CRICKET MATCH AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

An interesting cricket match was played between a Doctors' XI and Lawyers' XI on the Gujarat Club ground to-day.

The Lawyers scored 55 runs in their first innings the highest scorer being Mr. Dave, the captain. The Doctors replied with 56, (Captain Bholanath 19, and Dr. Desai 21).

The Lawyers made 36 for one wicket in their 2nd innings and declared and the Doctors had made 20 for seven when stumps were drawn, the Doctors thus winning by one run on the first innings.—A.P.

PUNJAB OLYMPIC SPORTS.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Punjab Olympic Sports began this afternoon in the University grounds before a sparse but interested body of spectators. Though the standard demanded of intending competitors is fairly high the total entries this year are no less than 60 as against 39 last year Preliminary heats took place for 100 yards, 220 yards and 880 yards runs. The results of events brought to finish are as follows:—

10 mile Marathon: Lancer Naik Sundersingh (2/15 Punjab Regiment) first; Mohamadahsan (Government College, Lahore) second. Time 1hr. and 28secs.

Discus throw: Lt. Mohamad Akbarkhan (K.E.O. Probyns Horse, Kohat) first: Sherbaz Khan (Sargodha) second. Distance: 90 feet 11½ inches.

Running High Jump: Sherzaman (Hodson's Horse, Lahore Cantonment) L. D. Rowlin (Railway Police Bhatinda) 2nd Height: 5 feet 7 7/8 inches.

Javelin Throw: Lt. Mohamad Akbarkhan 1st; Sherbazkhan second. Distance: 124 feet 9½ inches.

In high jump, provincial record of 5 feet 5 inches created by Udhoram has thus been broken.

The second and final meeting of the Olympic trials will come off to-morrow when the Governor is expected to award certificates to the winners.—A. P.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The following is the draw for the fifth round of the Association Cup to be played on 20th February:—

Claptain Orient vs. Newcastle.

Bury or Millwall vs. Swansea.

Sunderland vs. Tottenham Hostpur or Manchester United.

Notts County vs. Fulham.

Southend vs. Notts Forest.

Bournemouth or Bolton vs. South Sheilds.

Aston Villa vs. Arsenal.

Manchester City vs. Crystal Palace.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. V. WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Port of Spain.—In the second Test Match between M.C.C. and West Indies which began on 30th January M.C.C. in their first innings made 301 for nine. (Holmes 64 and Watson 79.)—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

2nd February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.63
To-day's Opening Rate	19.57
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	19.61
Difference	—.2

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

2nd February, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.17
To-day's Opening Rate	10.17
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	—.02

Khandi Closing Rate	Rs 349-8-0
Sewri Closing Rate	Rs 349-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Febry. 2.

In the Share Market jutes opened easier but prices improved for the speculation issues on bull support. There was little doing in the higher priced stocks and values hardly underwent any change. Cottons exhibited practically no alterations and remained quiet. Coals kept quietly steady and demand was of a scattered nature. In teas little interest was evinced in a narrow market. In rubbers Klmag recorded a drop of two points. In miscellaneous nothing of any importance was recorded in this section. Burma Finance and Mining were however sought after without finding sellers. Government securities were fully steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 70/7; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100/14; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 100/12; 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/9; do 1927 101/8; do 1932 105/15.

Jutes:—Alliance 474/8; Albion 426; Auckland 212; Budge-Budge 378; Cheviot 210; Clive 33/4; Dalhousie 335; Fort William 294; Howrah 36/10; Kamarhatty 540; Kankinarrah 439; Kelvin 754; Lansdowne 233/8; National 24/2; Northbrook 46/12; Orient 162; Presidency 7/1; Reliance 53/8; Soorah 27; Standard 362.

Coals:—Ghusick and Huslia 12/4, Eurriladih 60/8; Katras Jherriah 8378; Nazira 13/14; New Beerbhoom 2; Ranegunge 34; Standard 56/8; Talcher 3/12; Union 16.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 6 5/32d.; and Demand Bills were 1s. 6 3/16d.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha informs the press that "as a result of an appeal issued by the President of the Mahasabha" to Indian voters of Mauritious, two Indians Mr. Lal and Mr. Triloksingh have been elected as members of the Legislative Council of the Colony, this being the first time that an Indian has been returned to that body.—A. P.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust. The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords' Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1926.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The other day we referred to the ensuing Industrial and Commercial Congress to be held in Delhi on the 19th and 20th instant, and we offer no apology for returning to the subject, because from a recent announcement of the Government, we strongly apprehend a grave danger to industrial India. The appointment of a Royal Commission on Agriculture announced by His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his speech delivered at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly contains a cleverly prepared trap for Industrial India. In spite of a formidable handicap in the form of import and excise duties, in spite of facilities provided in international commercial treaties for foreign nations to compete and exploit, and in spite of the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards the development of indigenous industries, India has shown signs of her capacity to rise to the level of a first class industrial country in the world. This, coupled with the national awakening in industrial matters, as evidenced by the legislative demand for the protection of indigenous industries, has threatened the monopoly of vested interests which hold the country in economic bondage and which, in self-defence, have discovered the device of the proposed Royal Commission to put off the evil day. In plain English, the proposed Royal Commission on Agriculture is nothing but a clever ruse to suppress the national awakening in industrial matters and to hamper every infant industry in the country.

We readily admit that agriculture is the staple industry of the country and that it does require improvement and development; but what is really wrong with Indian agriculture cannot be remedied by the Commission nor has the condition of this industry reached such critical stage as to demand investigation by a costly Royal Commission. Even assuming that the condition of the industry is very critical, may we not ask whether, in view of the fact that seasonal and other conditions necessary to agricultural operations vary in different parts of the country, that no useful and relevant comparison can be drawn between poverty-stricken India and the countries of the West, and that the agricultural class in India cannot afford the scientific and advanced methods of agricultural operations which have been adopted in Western countries, local committees or, at the most, a committee of Indians of experience drafted from all the Provinces would not have better and more efficiently met the situation than the proposed Commission? The Viceroy says, 'No.' According to him "the situation could only be met by the appointment of a Royal Commission so constituted as to include members from outside India possessing knowledge and experience of agriculture in other countries." In this, we see the cloven-hoof, and we warn the country against being misled by the crocodile tears shed by the Viceroy over the present condition of agricultural population. No sensible individual believes that the condition of the agriculturist class will, as a result of the enquiry by the Commission, be a whit better than what it is. For just those grievances of the agriculturists and obstacles to the improvement of their condition, the removal of which is absolutely essential, such as the legal relation between tenants and landlords, assessment on land, the rate of irrigation charges and the remission of assessment due to seasonal failures, have been held to be beyond the scope of the enquiry, and what the Commission is asked to enquire into could as well have been dealt with by Provincial Committees.

The proposed Commission is not without its political significance. The motive underlying the Commission is in keeping with the traditional policy of the bureaucracy in India, namely, the policy of *divide et impera*. Now that the *Ma-Bap* theory of Government has begun to wear out and participation of the people in all national activities side by side with the classes is becoming an actual fact, it would be surprising if the bureaucracy sat with folded hands. Somehow, a wedge has to be driven in between the classes and the masses, and hence the proposed Commission by which the desired end can easily be achieved. Now, the bureaucracy can go to the masses and tell them: "We are your *Ma-Bap*.' We know all your grievances and very soon you will find your millennium. It is for securing prosperity to you that the Commission has been appointed. Have your leaders for whom you shout *jai* done anything till now for your welfare. None, whatsoever. Take it from us that we are here for your protection." And so on and so forth. In the light of what we have said above we trust the Industrial and Commercial Congress that will meet in Delhi shortly will give its special attention to the impending danger to the industrial movement which is concealed in the appointment of the proposed Royal Commission. The Congress, composed as it will be of the best industrial and commercial brains in the country, will be failing in its duty if it does not fully realise the danger referred to and adequately deal with it.

DANGER TO THE EMPIRE.

The South African Union Assembly has passed the second reading of the Colour Bar Bill by 68 to 47 votes. General Smuts' amendment referring it to a Select Committee was rejected because the Hertzog Government, egged on by its Labour section, is determined to secure the passage of the Bill in the present session. The opposition of General Smuts and of the majority of the Senate to the Colour Bar Bill is not prompted by any love for Indians and the Natives but by self-regarding considerations. For the object of the Bill is to prevent Indians and Natives from being in charge of any machinery. Now such prohibition will react very unfavourably on the profits of the capitalists, whose representatives dominate the Senate and who find Indian and Native labour much cheaper than White labour. Hence their opposition. The Bill is frankly designed to condemn the coloured people to the position of the under-dog. Under it certain occupations will be reserved exclusively for the Whites and no proficiency certificates for those occupations will be issued to the coloured people. So far as the Indian is concerned, it is a preparatory step towards his ultimate ruin and suppression which will be secured by the Anti-Asiatic Bill. That the measure is a violation of solemn pledges does not, of course, trouble the conscience of the South African politicians. When Natal was annexed in May 1843, a constitution was granted to it conditionally on the acceptance by the Volksrad of a proclamation by Queen Victoria that:

"There shall not in the eye of the law be any distinction of person, or disqualification of colour, origin, language or creed, but the protection of the law in letter and substance shall be extended to all alike."

Yet, within fifty years racial barriers have been placed against Indian traders and skilled workers. The White settlers, in their racial arrogance and actuated by a mean spirit of economic jealousy, are treating solemn undertakings as "scraps of papers." But what steps are the British Government going to take to protect the elementary rights of citizenship of the coloured people? Addressing the Imperial Conference of 1921 on the question of the status of Indians in South Africa, Mr. Lloyd George, then Premier, said:

"No greater calamity could overtake the world than any further accentuation of the world's division upon the lines of race. Our foreign policy can never range itself in any sense upon the differences of race and civilization between the East and the West. It would be fatal to the Empire."

The Whites in South Africa in seeking to hound Indians out of the country by branding them with the mark of helotry are flouting the principles which constitute the foundation of the Empire. Unless British statesmen bestir themselves in vindication of those principles the Empire will not be worth ten years' purchase.

A DIRECT ATTACK.

We are glad the energy and initiative displayed by Mr. Ramchandra Rao M.L.A. and his colleagues in combating the apathy of the Government regarding the question of total Prohibition has brought into being what ought to develop into a very useful body, the Prohibition League of India. Temperance societies can become members of this new body. We hope, however, the League will initiate a direct attack against the liquor interests in India and against the policy which asks the tax-payer to make good the loss from the Excise Revenue before he can hope to have Prohibition. It is the practice of Temperance Societies not to go the whole hog in this matter and it will be futile for the League to imitate them in their habit of temporising over it. We are all aware that some local Governments have declared Prohibition as their goal. The pious declaration is repeated when Ministers are heckled but no Provincial Government has sympathised in fact with the idea that within a specified number of years Prohibition must begin, no matter how difficult may prove the task of recasting the budget. In consideration of the fact that the Finance Member of the Government of India had the temerity to ridicule the whole idea of Prohibition in the last Assembly session, it may be as well for the new League to concentrate its attention on propaganda amongst the Provincial legislators and ask them to compel their Governments so to recast their next budget as to allow for the expected loss from Excise Revenue. We shall see then how far the Government of India can persist in flouting the national demand for Prohibition. The Swarajist members of the Madras Presidency have adopted the Prohibition issue as the one particular issue, besides the Cawnpore programme, on which to fight next elections. Other Presidency must follow the lead of Madras.

Notes of the Day.

A Feather In Their Cap.

The fact that after seven years the Cologne Zone will be at last free from foreign military control is sure to be regarded by the supporters of the Luther-Stresemann politics in Germany as a great feather in their cap. The British army of occupation evacuated Cologne on Monday, and British soldiers will only be quartered now in Wiesbaden. Germany hopes that their stay there will be short. Count Westarp, one of the leaders of extreme German Nationalism, ridiculed the German participants in the Locarno Pact the other day for having bartered away Germany's prestige for so-called "alleviations." The departure of the British troops from the Rhineland will, however, strike the imagination of the German people and reconcile them to the Stresemann policy.

As Others See It.

A good deal is made in English papers of the Imperialist persuasion of the fact that eight units in the Indian Army are going to be Indianised, a process of segregation which Indians resent. Foreigners, however, understand without difficulty the trend of England's Army policy in India and their opinion goes to prove how very just is the Nationalist suspicion of that policy. The American Sociologist, Professor E. A. Ross, who visited India recently, writing in the December number of the "Century Magazine" observes, "either the British do not want young Indians to learn the art of war, or else, as an ex-Commander-in-Chief remarked to the head of the Hindu University, they have to provide for their young men"!

Within Thirty Years.

The vested interests in England who have to provide for their young men at the expense of India will naturally resent Mr. Satyamurti's contention before the Skeen Committee that the Army can be wholly Indianised within thirty years. He wants British recruitment to stop immediately. Indian opinion will be with him in his suggestion, because unless radical reform is made in the matter of recruitment we shall be just where we are. We may have an enlarged Dehra Dun, but that is not going to solve the problem of securing and training on a large scale educated young men for Army careers. We must have Officers' Training Schools in every province. The material is there, the money will be gladly voted, but the only obstacle is the persistent obstruction of vested interests.

In Whose Interest?

We wonder how a legislator of broad-minded sympathy like Dr. Datta fell in with the Government view propounded at length during the Assembly debate on the Trade Union Bill that outsiders, who help a Trade Union by becoming its officers, must be regarded with suspicion. The amendment, which he moved and which was carried with the help of the Government benches, urged that at least one-half instead of one-third of the total number of officers of the Union should be persons actually engaged or employed in the industry with which the Union was connected. Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal naturally protested against this curtailment of the utility of outsiders. In whose interest is it that officialdom attempts to prevent educated sympathisers of Labour from influencing the activity of individual Unions? The employers will be pleased with the official attitude.

A Welcome Move.

The Senate of the Bombay University has taken a step in the right direction in its recognition of Hindi as one of the languages which can be offered for the School-Leaving Examination. They are fond in certain quarters of drawing lurid pictures of linguistic warfare between Hindus and Muslims, and the mischievous suggestion has already been made that the introduction of Hindi is a political move. It is nothing of the kind. We cannot imagine how its introduction will deter those who wish to study Urdu in the University from doing so. In fact we may have candidates who wish to excel in both these languages. A very large number of students from the Marwadi community do want to study Hindi, which is their vernacular, and the University is quite right in listening to their demand.

WANTED--ALL-INDIA MEDICAL COUNCIL.

A MEASURE OF DEFENCE.

(BY DR. A. K. MENON).

In view of the claim put forward by the General Medical Council to inspect the medical degree examinations of Indian universities to satisfy itself that the degrees are a satisfactory hall-mark of "efficiency in medicine, surgery and midwifery," it will be instructive to examine the situation as it obtains in the self-governing dominions. Not that one admits the benevolence of the General Medical Council's intentions; one is quite convinced that the whole question is looked at by the G. M. C. from the point of view of keeping out from the I. M. S. as many Indians as possible so that the Britishers who cannot get on in their own country on equal terms of competition with others may be provided with comfortable berths in India which do not call for extraordinary qualities or accomplishments. It is proposed to take for instances the Dominion of Canada and the Irish Free State.

Canada, Ireland and Britain.

The Canadian Medical Act (2 E VII., c.20), an Act to provide for the establishment of a Medical Council in Canada promotes and effects, among other purposes, "the establishment of such a status of the medical profession in Canada as shall ensure recognition thereof in the United Kingdom, and enable Canadian practitioners to acquire the right to registration under the Acts of the Imperial Parliament known as the Medical Acts." That is, a competent body of medical men is constituted by statute to establish the necessary status which will ensure the recognition of Canadian medical men as eligible for registration in the U. K.

Canada does not concede to Britain the right to lord over her on the vassal-lord basis as Britain demands in India; for, says Section 16 of the Act, "Medical practitioners duly registered or licensed under the Medical Acts of the United Kingdom, or practitioners, duly registered or licensed, of any British (?) Canadian, colonial or foreign licensing body or authority, for whose registration provision is made under any scheme of reciprocity arranged or brought into effect by the Council, under the authority of this Act, shall be entitled to be registered upon complying with the orders and regulations established by the Council on that behalf." Moreover, provision is made for provincial legislation, for the "enactment with the consent and at the instances of the medical councils of the various provinces of Canada" (pre-existing and not since abolished) "of such provincial legislation as is necessary to supplement the provisions of this Act." The result of such legislation in some provinces, e.g., New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, has been that the General Medical Council is still negotiating with them on the question of reciprocity.

With the constitution of the Irish Free State, the Medical Acts of the United Kingdom ceased to be operative in the Free State, and, pending permanent legislation for which an agreement has not been arrived at yet, "it was decided and agreed that legislation should be introduced both in Dublin and at Westminster." (British Medical Journal.) The Senate of the Irish Free State, therefore passed in last February the Medical Bill (1924) as a temporary measure for 12 months which has since become law (Medical Act 1925) on receiving the assent of the Governor-General.

Something Very Drastic Feared.

Such are the outlook and the position in self-governing and self-respecting parts of the British Empire. They define their rights, deserve them and insist upon them. Except for vague ideas and mild protests followed by undignified compromise and climb-down, what has been our record? And, be it noted, that the rights we are sought to be deprived of are not rights outside India, but the Indian doctor's right to be in the Indian Medical Service. And the British doctors and politicians will soon do something very drastic, for the I.M.S. competitive examinations will begin to be held soon. Great Britain cannot at present spare many doctors as the wastage of the War has not yet been made up, and, thanks to those who have been crying down conditions of service in India to get increased pay and obstruct Indian control of the Services, not many are prepared to come out. Those who may sit for the competitive examinations will be the riff-raff who know that they cannot get on in their own country. These will not stand a chance with Indian candidates sitting for an examination on equal terms. Hence, the tactics to make it as difficult as possible for Indians to appear for the I.M.S. competitive.

Is nothing to be done, and are we so helpless that there is nothing to be done? A competent All-India Medical Council must be constituted without further delay.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

(BY FREE LANCE.)

The recent dinner function in Bombay organised by the Honorary Magistrates makes one pause and reflect upon the subject and the natural query that suggests itself in that direction is "Whither are we drifting"? No one can gainsay the praise that is due to these self-sacrificing men who honestly come forward to do some good to the public. But after that being said and done one must examine this institution from public utilitarian point of view.

This institution first saw its light I believe in moffussil towns and it need hardly be said that those who are "Jo-hookumwallas" or the favoured of the gods get into the place. In moffussil towns, at least with very few exceptions, they are the "hoozoorias" of the head of the District and he too can safely rely on these proteges of his for certain news as regards the doings of the public. The start originally was made with this view and as long as these Magistrates were asked to confine themselves to cases transferred to them by the stipendiary magistrates one did not care to look into the inner motives of their appointments.

The situation however began to change and become grave as this institution and its members became more and more influential which in return also made them unduly ambitious. With such mentality the love for power increased and coming as the voice did from the coteries of the officials it was not long before it was responded to. The official favour has gone to the extent of permitting these Honorary Magistrates to have power to entertain original complaints. This has filled up their cup to the brim.

Just observe where this power of receiving complaints lands them. They can now almost take up any case of any kind. Now what knowledge of English have most of them in the moffussil to grasp the intricacies and study the principles of law which they are sitting there to administer? How many lawyers can with hand on their heart say that what is argued before them is understood by all of them much less appreciated! What lawyer does not know that the Shiristadar is the guiding spirit in this show of judicial farce? In fact it is too much to expect any feat of competence from such persons who have had no occasion to grind themselves in the study of law and indeed it is unnatural to expect it and these busy toiling men at this advanced age—in nine cases out of ten they are middle aged men—can never apply themselves to the subject. It is impossible to make them see through the nice points of law much less of any complicated points of law or facts.

The comments one daily hears in these courts, the disgust of the disappointed litigants, the miscarriage of justice—all tend to reduce this institution to a point of ridicule. The authorities from the Governor and Chief Justice downward may praise the work but little can they dream of the havoc it is working and bringing justice into ridicule on account of the facts stated above.

TRIFLES.

The Amreli school boys are on a strike, because they refuse to pay the increased fees. One wonders how many times the Greek children must be going on strike, when lessons in dictation are set to them. Fancy being asked to write the names of the members of the latest Cabinet going. M. Papakapalogos, Minister, M. Tetrazadomonotoff, Minister. General Panagolos ought to be popular with the children. His is the shortest name amongst the Greek politicians of to-day.

* * *

Here is a lament from the States. An American paper says: "We are notable, and long have been, as a nation of "cursers", and now we are developing lady experts in this line." Let our Yankee friends find some consolation in the fact that any Bombay Jehu or the Amazons who squat at street corners and sell fruit can give points to the best of their "cursers."

* * *

From to-day's post-bag:—

"I had long been thinking in my mind to discover some means which will help me in subscribing to your wonderful paper but as yet I was always unsuccessful. The fact is I am rather short of what the world is pleased to call money....."

* * *

Somebody ought, says a London writer, to talk earnestly to Lord Birkenhead. Well, we always have been doing that, but the case is hopeless.

* * *

Here is a tip for our Honorary Presidency Magistrates. What do they do in their hours of leisure? In Madras, they write poetry. One of them, a Rao Sahib of 'amazing versatility" according to a local print, has published a volume of verses ranging from "Female Education" to "Me."

* * *

A dismissed employee in his application to his former employer for re-engaging him, after narrating the hardship he was going through said: "You will engage me again, so I may issue my bread as usual"—In his mental worry his ideas were evidently confused. What he meant to say, presumably, was: "So I may breed my issues as usual," or perhaps, "So I may give bread to my issues as usual."

* * *

Guardians of civic rights are being returned by all *Wards* of Bombay. A topsy-turvydom of Municipal life, or is it a breach of the Trusteeship of Bombay's Improvement?

* * *

Mr. Charles B. Hecht, Secretary of a Food Education Society, says "milk is not the food for men." We shall be content in India, if we could get an abundance of it at least for the babies.

* * *

"Walk and be well", says a Physical Culture faddist. Boys in this country, who have to trudge along two miles every day to school, are not likely to believe that.

WAYFARER

COLOUR BAR BILL.

PASSES UNION PARLIAMENT.

DEFEAT OF GEN. SMUTS

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables from Cape Town on the 1st instant:—
The Colour Bar Bill passed by 68 votes against 47.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO CARRY THE MEASURE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cape Town.—The Assembly has passed the second reading of the Colour Bar Bill after rejecting an amendment moved by Gen. Smuts in favour of referring the subject matter to a select committee. Gen. Hertzog emphasised that the Government's intention was to carry the measure in the present session. He maintained that the natives were fully consulted regarding the provisions of the Bill.—Reuter.

ROTARIANS ENTERTAINED

APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

LONDON, Febry. 2.

Cape Town.—A great welcome was accorded to thirty Rotarians from Britain Mr. Innes, the British Treasurer, presented a magnificent Union Jack. Addressing Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari who was the distinguished guest, Mr. Innes said he hoped Calcutta would send the Indian flag and Cape Town would respond with the South African flag to India.

Sir Carruthers Beattie, Cape Town President, spoke very eloquently on the future of South Africa. Turning to Sir Devaprasad, Sir Carruthers appealed for international goodwill on the Rotarian lines throughout the world to settle racialism and strife.—Reuter.

LIBERAL PARTY.

LL. GEORGE RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN'

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party by 17 votes to 7, five members abstaining from voting, has re-elected Mr. Lloyd George as the sessional chairman of the party. Radicals formed the minority. It was previously understood that they were determined to endeavour to defeat him, but at a late moment they decided not to nominate another candidate and confined themselves to criticising the absence of fighting tactics under his leadership.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Capt. Wedgewood-Benn led an attack on Mr. Lloyd George and said that the latter had not declared himself on the vital issue of Preference and kept away 'very wisely" during the Budget fight.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed for unity and said whatever dissensions existed only affected a small section at Westminster. He promised to oppose the renewal of Safeguarding of the Industries Act.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF PREPARATORY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Geneva.—Five members of the League Council, including France, Italy and Japan have requested the postponement of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference fixed for the 15th February. They however proposed that it should be held before 15th March.

The Secretary of the Council has telegraphed their suggestion to other members of the League Council and others invited to attend the Commission. A later message says a majority for the adjournment is assured owing to Spain accepting the proposal.—Reuter.

POSTPONEMENT JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Although the British political circles are disappointed at the postponement of the preliminary disarmament conference political correspondents admit the justification which, according to a Paris message, is based on a desire to get Germany within the League before the conference, and secondly on the possibility of securing Russian participation which depends upon the successful outcome of the Russo-Swiss quarrel arising out of the murder of M. Vorovsky at Geneva in regard to which Russia has announced its refusal to attend the conference held in Switzerland until a satisfaction is received.—Reuter.

IN FIVE DAYS TO ENGLAND.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The first private attempt to fly to England from India will be made by Flight-Lieut. Oliver who intends to reach England in five days.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

It is noteworthy that Sir John Simon was among the abstentions at yesterday's election of the Liberal Parliamentary leader.—Reuter.

MR. BAPTISTA GOES TO ASSEMBLY.

AN UNCONTESTED ELECTION

We understand that the other candidates for election to the seat in the Assembly rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. N. C. Kelkar having withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Joseph Baptista, M.L.C., will be duly declared elected to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Baptista's election to the Assembly will create a vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council where he occupies one of the seats allocated to the Northern constituency of Bombay City.

MR. B. T. DESAI STANDS FOR COUNCIL.

SWARAJ PARTY'S CANDIDATE?

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai has applied to the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party for selecting him as the Party candidate for the North Bombay Non-Mohamedan Constituency seat of the Bombay Council rendered vacant by the election of Mr. Baptista to the Legislative Assembly in place of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, to consider Mr. Desai's application.

97 MILES PER HOUR.

AN AVIATOR'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Pernambuco.—Major Franco has flown 3,565 miles at an average speed of 97 miles per hour since leaving Spain, and has 2,657 miles to cover before he reaches Buenos Aires whither he expects to start to-morrow. After reaching Buenes Aires he will probably fly to the United States via Panama, and to Spain via Azores.—Reuter's Special.

BUDAPEST BANK NOTE AFFAIR

ALLEGATION AGAINST HIGH OFFICIALS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A seventy-seven page indictment on the banknote affair signed by 26 persons accuses Prince Windischgretz of personally directing the work of forgery of 30,000 one thousand franc notes assisted by Geroe of the Cartographical Institute. Nadossy is charged with conspiracy for procuring false passports in order to facilitate the distribution of notes. The second group of accused includes Bishop Stefan Abravecz ex-Chaplain-General of the Army who is charged with complicity in assisting the distribution. Baross, Director of Post Office Savings Bank is accused of complicity on the ground that he illegally granted a loan to enable the other accused to withdraw and destroy forged notes deposited with another bank as security although it was Baross's official disclosures which led to the proceedings.—Reuter.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Viscount Jellicoe has been elected Chairman of the National Rifle Association in succession to the late Baron Cheylesmore, and Col. Sir Philip Richardson has been elected Vice-Chairman.—Reuter's Special.

OFFENCES ON YOUNG GIRLS.

LONDON, Feb 1.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Hayley Morris and his wife who were sentenced on December 17th on various counts for offences on young girls to three years' imprisonment, and nine months' imprisonment for abetment respectively. The male accused only appealed against that part of the sentence consisting of a year's imprisonment without hard labour.—Reuter's Special.

The dates of the 9th session of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be held in Delhi have been changed to 5th, 6th and 7th March.

Rao Bahadur Ramanbhoy M. Nilakanth of Ahmedabad has been elected President of the forthcoming Gujarat Literary Conference to be held in Bombay during the Easter Holidays, Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri being elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

INDIAN PEASANT AND POLITICS

A PRESSING PROBLEM

FRANCHISE EXTENSION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal to-day the Governor of Bengal said that we were on the threshold of a great industrial development in India.

"There can be no doubt India is being driven in that direction both by demands from without and by economic pressure from within. The translation of the agricultural and village life of the Indian peasant into the industrial life of the English or American artisan would be a deterioration, not a gain. What is needed in the elevation and training of a peasantry whose primary business will always be the cultivation of the land which he occupies and loves rather than the depopulation of rural areas by migration into congested towns. If this end is kept in view there are many routes by which it can be approached. The first is to eradicate the epidemic disease which saps the strength and energy of the cultivator. The second is to improve the yield of the soil which he cultivates by the substitution of scientific for primitive methods of cultivation. The third is to train his intellect so that he may reap the most profit from his labour and the most enjoyment from his leisure. The fourth is to save him from dependence on the money-lender by teaching him the principles of co-operation. The fifth is to introduce village industries by which he may supplement his income from the soil."

Departments of Government, said the Governor, exists for all these purposes. "The machinery is there but it is not yet fully used. No political party in Bengal has yet come forward with the object of utilising this machinery of Government for the benefit of the rural population. The fact is, the *bhadralog* is engaged intoo serious a struggle for his own existence to be able to devote his attention to he needs of others and the employment of this class is at the moment the more pressing problem. The spread of education will lead to ever-increasing demands from the people whose standard of comfort is raised. Thereby the development of industry will produce new wealth. The extension of the franchise will lead to more attention to the needs of the new voters and so in India as everywhere else in the world economics will produce problems and politics must solve them.—A.P.

LATE MRS. SARAH HORNIMAN.

A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY.

Mrs. Horniman, whose death was briefly announced in "The Chronicle" yesterday, was in her 86th year, she was the widow of the late William Horniman, Paymaster-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, who died in 1905. Until a year and a half ago, she had enjoyed wonderful health and vitality for her age. But recently she had suffered from acute rheumatism, which seriously affected her heart. It was for this reason that Mr. B. G. Horniman had to abandon his intention of endeavouring to force an entry into India in the summer of 1924, as he had originally intended. When he left England in November last, however, Mrs. Horniman's health had greatly improved and it was after receiving the doctors' favourable report, and with the cordial approval of his eldest brother, that he started on his journey.

The late Mrs. Sarah Esther Horniman was born in Corfu, the beautiful Ionian Island, in the Mediterranean in 1840. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Foster, an English Civil Engineer, who was then in charge of some important dock and harbour constructional work for the British Government. Afterwards, when the Ionian islands were ceded to Greece, Mr. Foster entered the service of the Greek Government at the request of the then King and Queen of the Hellenes whose friendship he enjoyed. Mrs. Horniman thus spent all her life in Southern Europe until her marriage in 1858. She was a woman of striking personal beauty and unusual power of intellect and a brilliant conversationalist. She held very pronounced opinions on most questions and was in sincere sympathy with Indian aspirations. Up to the end, she retained the full vigour of her intellect and to spend any time in her company and hear her converse was a rare intellectual treat by reason of the freshness of her outlook on life, the generous breadth of her views and her keen sense of humour which always relieved a tendency to be somewhat dogmatic—a quality which distinguishes most people who hold pronounced views. She was greatly loved by all who knew her and worshipped by her children, of whom she often said that her love for and interest in them had been the great happiness of her life.

Mrs. Horniman had seven sons, of whom two died in infancy, and three are now living. Of the latter, the eldest is Mr. Roy Horniman, the distinguished Playwright and Novelist and Humanitarian. The second is Rear-Admiral H. Horniman, C.B., R.N., who is at present Keeper of Virginia Water, an appointment in the personal gift of the King. Mr. B. G. Horniman is the seventh son. She also leaves living four daughters and two sons-in-law. Of the latter one is Rear-Admiral A. G. Wildey, C.B., R.N., a distinguished Naval Surgeon who edited the Surgical Section of the Official Naval Medical History of the War, and the other Colonel-Commandant R. Hallward Morgan, C.B.E., R.M.L.I., who has also had a distinguished career and is A.D.C., to His Majesty.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. B. G. Horniman regrets that he will be unable to fulfil any public engagements for the next few weeks.

COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

BRISK VOTING.

A MISCHIEVOUS LEAFLET.

The voting for the University seat in the local Legislative Council took place yesterday at the Senate Hall, the two candidates being Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. The voting was very brisk especially in the afternoon, during the lunch interval, and an excited crowd of enthusiastic supporters of the two candidates was watching the content keenly from outside. Both the doctors had the support of a large number of workers, but in this respect Dr. Deshmukh had the advantage. A number of his political friends were trying to get votes in his favour, among whom might be mentioned Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Dr. Erulker, Dr. Shirwalker etc. At about 3 p.m. both the candidates had got an equal number of votes, and if anything Dr. Deshmukh was leading slightly. But the supporters of Dr. Deshmukh were confident of beating Dr. Paranjpye, since the Maharashtra leaders, who were all along sitting on the fence, had definitely declared for him and against the educationist. Some excitement was caused by a hand-bill bring distributed among the spectators, asking the voters that if they wanted any "Nonsense" then they should vote for the doctor, and if they believed in "commonsense" they should then support the professor. It was stated that one of the small bankers in Bombay was distributing these leaflets, which were without any imprint. The police officer on duty promptly got hold of a copy and noted it down in his notebook, but some of the more enthusiastic supporters of Dr Deshmukh were much incensed at this wanton insult. However, Dr. Paranjpye and his more responsible supporters at once denied any responsibility for this "nonsense" affair, and feelings were quietened a little. The two rivals were standing on the steps of the Senate Hall chatting in a friendly manner with each other, and all the excitement was confined to their supporters. In the morning some of the big officials in the city gave their votes, and perhaps to the safer candidate.

The final result will mostly depend on the Bombay vote, as the largest number of graduate voters is in Bombay. The total number of voters is in the neighbourhood of 4,500 for the whole Presidency scattered over a very large area, of whom Bombay has about 1,700. Maharashtra as the most educated part of the Presidency comes second with nearly 1,300 voters, and their vote too will have a decisive voice in the selection. The Polling Officer is Mr. Gupte of the Land Department of the Bombay Government. It will take some days for the final result to be declared, as the returns from the mofussil will have to be received for the purpose.

POSITION IN THE EVENING.

The position in the evening, just before the closing, had greatly improved in favour of Dr. Deshmukh, and his seat was as good as safe for all purposes. In the mofussil the majority of votes were likely to be given him, particularly in the Karnatak and Gujarat. In these two provinces alone Dr. Deshmukh should be able to get a great deal of support. Then again there is the Maharashtra, and here too the voters were not likely to favour Dr. Paranjpye whose fate appeared to be sealed. So it could be taken for granted that Dr. Deshmukh was as good as successful, since Bombay votes were the deciding factor in a contest of such a nature.

DR. DESHMUKH SECURES MAJORITY AT BIJAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 2.

In the University Bye-Election all voters now present at Bijapur, i.e., 30 in number, recorded their votes, Dr. Deshmukh securing a substantial majority.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

FINAL RESULTS TO-DAY.

The Municipal staff, yesterday, were very busy counting the votes recorded in different wards on Monday. It was such a tremendous work that the counting was not over till 8 p.m. last night and the final results were, therefore, deferred till to-day. The following are the tantamount results of the A, D and G Wards:—

A WARD (12 SEATS).

Mr. P. J. Marzaban.
Mr. Meyer Nissim.
Sir D. M. Petit.
Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna.
Mr. Boman-Behram.
Mr. J. R. C. Badham.
Mr. W. H. Hammond.
Mr. B. N. Gamadia.
Mr. H. M. Chowna.
Mr. Mathradas Tricumji.
Mr. H. F. M. Maniar.
Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.

D WARD (10 SEATS).

Dr. A. G. Viegas (6,603 votes).
Mr. B. S. N. Cooper (6,244 votes).
Mr. B. G. Horniman (6,696 votes).
Mr. E. R. H. Behedin (12,430 votes).
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (4,414 votes).
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (8,092 votes).
Mr. K. F. Nariman (6,288 votes).
Dr. N. D. Savarkar (8,044 votes).
Mr. S. A. Mantri (8,652 votes).
Mr. Vithal Narayen Chandavarkar (7,615 votes).

G WARD (6 SEATS).

Dr. M. C. Javle.
Rao Saheb M. D. Rane.
Mr. P. G. Sahasrabuddhe.
Mr. R. K. Vaidya.
Mr. C. D. Billimoria.
Mr. D. G. H. Khairaz.

F. WARD PROSPECTS.

The counting of votes for the F Ward will be continued this morning and we learn that twenty-one boxes were opened out of a total of twenty-eight. The indications are that Messrs. Parelkar, Batlibhoy and Mehta are certainties, lower down Mr. Aswale and Mr. Joseph seem to be struggling for the fourth place. The other two Nationalist candidates, namely, Messrs. Nensey and Joshi, have an even chance of beating each other. There is, nevertheless, Mr. Nare going high on the strength of labour votes. Mr. Nensey expressed great confidence at a late hour on the polling day, but final results will be obtained only this afternoon.

FOR MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The following three gentlemen are candidates for the forthcoming Municipal Election from the Indian Merchants' Chamber to be held on the 8th instant at the office of the Chamber between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.:—

Messrs. Kisandas Manmohandas Ramji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and Girjashanker B. Trivedi.

REPORTED ABDICATION OF HOLKAR

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

TAKING TIME TO CONSULT LEGAL ADVISERS.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

No official confirmation is available regarding the reported voluntary abdication of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. He will undoubtedly take time to consult his legal advisers and should he desire to take the step (voluntary abdication) the Government of India will consider the question afresh and a new decision will have to be reached.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MAHARAJAH

WILL HE ACCEPT THE COMMISSION?

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Febry 2

I understand that Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Legal Adviser to Indore Darbar, who left Delhi four days ago is at Indore advising the Maharaja on the Government of India's decision to hold a commission of enquiry into the alleged complicity of His Highness in the murder of Mr. Bawla over a year ago. Rumour has been set afloat that His Highness instead of accepting the Commission has preferred voluntary abdication; but enquiries in authoritative circles here do not confirm this report.

The Government of India have, however, the satisfaction of having done the right thing as laid down by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report by the offer of an Imperial enquiry into the allegation so that the Maharaja might disprove public suspicion and clear his conduct by establishing his innocence before his own subjects as well as the public outside. It is likely that Sir Sivaswami Iyer's advice will result in the Maharaja accepting the commission to be appointed. But, if he does not the Government of India may have to hold their own enquiry and take such action as might be found necessary in the end. The attitude which the Maharaja will adopt, is, therefore, daily watched with interest.

The non-official members of the Assembly and such members of the Council of State who were instrumental in passing the Princes' Protection Act are now of opinion that the Indian statute book requires an Act for the protection of British residents in British India as well as in Indian States against a possible attack at the instigation from high quarters. It is, however, an open secret, that the procedure under which the Commission will be appointed is based on the suggestions made in the Montford Report which were first laid before the Princes and then adopted.

A Commission consisting of two High Court Judges, two Ruling Chiefs and a Senior Officer of the Political Department would appear to an average man to constitute a tribunal before which no one need be afraid of an enquiry. How this would appear to the unfortunate Maharaja is, however, another matter.

It is hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with His Highness and he will submit to the most unexceptionable course which Lord Reading's Government has followed in a matter which is still agitating the public mind, not only because of the circumstances in which Mr. Bawla was murdered in broad daylight in one of the crowded thoroughfares of Bombay but also because of the discovery of a dangerous conspiracy involving the life of British Indian citizen or citizens.

THE HOLKAR COMMISSION.

PUBLIC MEETING IN INDORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 31.

The people of Indore remember with gratitude the debt under which they were placed when in 1920-21 the "Bombay Chronicle" opened its columns freely to the complaints of kidnapping which were then rife in the Indore city; and it was quite in keeping with its usual policy to strike a true note in its editorial on the Bawla murder—26th May, 1925:—"If Counsel speaks of the hirelings, the public will think the course of justice imperfect without the punishment of the hirer or hirers."

Within three or four days of your editorial making a vigorous demand for further investigation comes the news all the way from London that a Commission will be appointed to make further enquiries into the Bawla murder case. The news caused not only a stir. Following upon this announcement—the day after—Mr. Glency, the Agent to the Governor-General, called on His Highness, and the visit was returned the next day. On the 30th Sir Sivaswami Iyer, and on the 31st, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru arrived here yesterday evening Sir Hukumchand called a meeting and the seven mills in the city were closed, and the mill-workers were induced to attend the meeting. The meeting was held in Ditwaria Bazar, and a resolution was passed requesting the Viceroy not to appoint a Commission. It was also proposed to send a deputation to wait on the Viceroy and personally present this resolution.

As announced recently in the "Times" Prince Yeshwant Rao was to go to England on the 10th of February, but his departure has been postponed.

STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

PRINCE OF WALES ABSENT.

LONDON, Febry. 2.

The King and Queen were present this morning at the State opening of Parliament.

The Prince of Wales was absent, while the Duke of York attended in the capacity of Peer.—Reuter.

EARL GREY'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED

LONDON, Febry. 2.

Fire early this morning, destroyed the main building of the Earl of Grey's palatial residence, Howick House, in Northumberland. Two wings are intact and a quantity of furniture and pictures have been saved; but the fate of the valuable library and many art treasures is hitherto unknown. —Reuter.

OXUS ISLAND DISPUTE.

AFGHAN SOVIET INCIDENT SETTLED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—The Soviet Ambassador announces that the Afghan-Soviet incident has been finally settled and the Soviet Government has decided to withdraw troops from the disputed island in River Oxus and agreed to its provisional occupation by the Afghan troops. A mixed commission presided over by Raskolnikoff on behalf of the Soviet Government will definitely settle the permanent ownership of the island.—Reuter.

(Note:—The island referred to is formed by the two branches of the river Oxus near Kakul ferry, east by the north of Khanabad, Russian troops occupied the island after an unexpected attack resulting in the death of an Afghan commander.)

NON-BURMAN OFFENDERS' ACT.

BURMA NATIONALISTS VIEW.

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

The Nationalist Party at a meeting held this evening adopted a resolution that the Burma members of the Legislative Assembly be instructed to oppose the motion regarding the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders Act if and when moved in the Legislative Assembly, on the ground that the Act does not in any way prejudice the legitimate interests of Indian residents in Burma and the measure was essential for the promotion of law and order in the province and also on the ground that interference of the Central Legislature in a matter like this was repugnant to the principles of provincial autonomy.—A. P.

INDIAN TO LEAD DELEGATION TO GENEVA.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

As a result of ballot held to-day the question of introduction of reforms in the N. W. F. Province will be raised in the Assembly by Maulvi Sayad Murtaza Sahib's resolution on 16th February, and Mr. Sethna will move in the Council of State on 17th February that a suitable Indian be appointed to lead India's delegation to the next session of the League of Nations.—A. P.

LORD LLOYD SPENDS FAIR NIGHT.

LONDON, Febry. 2.

Khartoum.—Lloyd spent a fair night and the fever is abating.—Reuter.

NO INDIAN FOUND FIT!

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PUBLICITY OFFICER.

PROSPECTS OF BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

As the Budget time is drawing near, the non-official grounds for rejecting it wholesale are getting stronger. No doubt the Swarajists and Independents have not as yet discussed their plans, but the irresponsive attitude of Government as disclosed both at the question time and during discussion of non-official resolutions to-day affords a sufficient plea for total rejection of the Budget. Indeed, the question time in the Assembly is an index both of Government and non-official attitude. It is well-known that the Swarajists decided last Sunday to reject the supplementary demand under the Railway Board in order to mark their displeasure of Government action in not appointing an Indian as successor to Mr. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways. Just as a fillip as it were to the Independents joining hands with the Swarajists in this matter came the shocking answer to-day from Sir Charles Innes to-day that throughout this country there was not one Indian who could suitably fill the post of Mr. Sim. The Assembly grew distinctly intolerant at the attitude of Government and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked, "What about Sir Basil Blackett's promise that in appointing Mr. Sim's successor the scales would be weighted down in favour of an Indian? But, oh, this is an appointment of an extraordinary importance and so only a heaven-born serviceman of white complexion can manage it, was more or less the Railway Member's fuel to the fire.

C. I. D. AND "PUBLIC" INFORMATION.

The non-officials grew even bitter when Sir Alexander Muddiman told the Assembly that Mr. Coatman who has been appointed as Director of Public Information in succession to Professor Rushbrook Williams (superseding the claims of Mr. P. S. Bajpai who acted several times in that capacity) was chosen from the C.I.D., because he has a facile pen and has contributed articles to the Press. Beyond this there was no qualification worth the post in Mr. Coatman. Sir Alexander Muddiman had to admit to Mr. Chetty that Mr. Coatman was in the C.I.D. but he added that in Government's opinion he was the proper person for the Department of Public Information. Of course, there was no suggestion on the Home Member's part that the Criminal Intelligence Department had any connection with the Public Information Bureau. The Assembly would not however believe Sir Alexander for Mr. Rangachariar expressed, what he called the popular impression, that this was another branch of the C.I.D. and Mr. Chetty went so far as to hint at some secret service fund at the disposal of the Public Information Bureau to collect information about people. Sir Alexander denied these two statements. The atmosphere in the Assembly was rather electric and the Home Member was being relentlessly heckled when the President out of pity for Sir Alexander Muddiman told Mr. Rangachariar (the last questioner), "I think this point has been sufficiently pressed." But for this gentle hint from the Chair, it was evident there would have been further missiles at the Home Member.

ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION.

It is however clear that Mr. Coatman is entering on his duties amidst an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust, if not fear, where Professor Rushbrook Williams by his disposition to please all kept his Department from being torpedoed at every budget time. There is need for goodwill between the Director of Information Bureau and the Assembly members in the interests of Government as a whole and it is hoped that the suspicion created round Mr. Coatman's appointment overlooking the claims of an Indian will soon give place to trust and sympathetic understanding. The whole non-official view was however clear. There was not only the denial of indianisation in the case of successors of Mr. Sim and Professor Williams but also the sting that these two jobs are important, one requiring the skill of a serviceman and the other of a penman and that there is no Indian suitable for either. It was this sting which the Assembly will have to remember when the Budget time comes.

GOVERNMENT AND INCHCAPE CUTS.

The third contribution towards the necessity for rejection of the Budget came in the form of Sir Basil Blackett's reply to Mr. Rama Iyengar's plea for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into how far the Inchcape cuts were not carried out where further retrenchment is desirable and to consider the possibility of wiping off provincial contributions besides reducing taxation. Mr. Rama Iyengar's speeches are generally heard in a thin house. That is his misfortune. In spite of labours he has taken on the question of national expenditure there is a certain amount of prejudice growing against him not only among the Treasury Benches but also among non-officials even of his own Independent Party and his endeavours do not generally obtain support. Of course, his exposition of the case is not particularly attractive, especially, in a matter connected with dry statistics. But it is the inexplicable prejudice that proves to be his strong opposition. The moment, therefore, Mr. Rama Iyengar finished his say Sir Basil Blackett and Mr. Sim damned him with faint praise in which Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas also joined. The only quarter where Mr. Rama Iyengar's labours found appreciation was from Pandit Malaviya who pleaded for fair play towards one who has taken pains to study, however imperfectly, this most important problem. Mr. Cocke, the Accountant member of the Assembly, also supplied Mr. Rama Iyengar some drop of comfort in that chilly, rather inimical, atmospaere by suggesting instead of a mixed committee an expert body like the Tariff Board to be in continuous touch with Government. When Mr. Rama Iyengar's motion was put to vote there were only a few voices in his support, while the majority of the House cried "No". Mr. Rama Iyengar did not wisely claim a division, but he has the satisfaction of having drawn the attention of the Assembly and Government just a few days before the Budget that there is vast room for retrenchment and economy even as things are and that therefore there is considerable scope for reduction of taxes and remission of provincial contributions. It is, however, too early to anticipate what pleasant or unpleasant surprises Sir Basil Blackett has in store.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Non-official resolutions appeared on agenda paper of the Legislative Assembly when it met this morning. Mr. E. S. Roffey, Assam European representative, took the oath of allegiance.

Sir Basil Blackett, replying to Kumar Gangananda Singh's question, said that it was not improbable that the Currency Commission might be able to complete their work by the end of June next. But he could not make a definite statement on tht subject.

Sir Charles Innes answering the same member's question said that on the recommendations of the Lee Commission new rules had been framed regarding recruitment in India of officers of the railway service of engineers, but were not yet finally aprpoved. The guarantee system had been withdrawn from students entering engineering colleges in 1925 and subsequent years.

Mr. Sim, replying to Mr. Ismail Khan, said that in view of the fact that packages of plants occupied considerable space Government were not prepared to recommend any general reduction in the rates.

Replying to an enquiry of Sir Harisingh Gour as to whether when Government came to final conclusions on the Muddiman Report, it would let the Assembly discuss them, the Home Member said he could not promise it. Members could, if they liked, raise a discussion in the ordinary course.

Mr. Bhore answering a question of Raja Raghunand Prasad Sinha said the export of wheat and food-grains during 1925 were not abnormal and it was considered that a rise in wheat prices was in sympathy with the rise in prices in other parts of the world. It was possible that this rise might not be maintained.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh's question which elicited information from the Home Member that Mr. J. Coatman had been appointed Director of Public Information was a signal for a series of supplementary enquiries from non-official benches in which Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Chetty and Mr. Gyaprasad Singh took part. They pointed out that Mr. Coatman was Superintendent in Punjab C. I. D. before being appointed to the post, that his salary would be non-votable while that of his predecessor was votable, and that the appointment of a police officer to this post would confirm the suspicion that the Central Bureau of Public Information was another branch of the C. I. D. and the claim of the Indian officer who was officiating as Director had been ignored.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying, maintained that Mr. Coatman was appointed as probationer and that when he was confirmed he would have to resign from his police service and his salary would become votable. Mr. Coatman had a distinguished university career and had written some books. The capacity to write good English was certainly one of the essential qualifications. (Laughter.) Mr. Coatman's experience as police officer had nothing to do with his appointment. The work of the Bureau was not in any sense connected with C. I. D. work and it had no secret fund. No Indian was found suitable for the appointment. If one had been found he would have been appointed. He declined to discuss on the floor of the House the qualifications of officers of his department.

MR. SIM'S SUCCESSOR.

Lala Dunichand asked the Railway Member if Government made any efforts to find a suitable Indian to be a member of the Railway Board. Mr. Dunichand was referred to an answer previously given on this subject.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar pointed to the appointment of Mr. Parsons in place of Mr. Sim and asked how this carried out the Finance Member's assurance last year that in appointing the successor to Mr. Sim the scales would be weighted down in favour of an Indian.

Sir Charles Innes stated that every consideration was given due weight.

Mr. Chamanlal: May I ask if anything has gone wrong with the scale? (Laughter.)

There was no answer.

Further replying to Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Sir Charles asked the Assembly to realise the extraordinary importance of work being done by Mr. Sim and Government had, therefore, to select the best man although they knew the selection would cause disappointment to this House. (A voice: Also to the country.)

Sir Abdul Qayum was told by Sir Denys Bray that the report of the Frontier Commission dealing with the reforms was still under consideration of Government.

SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

Mr. Jinnah was told by Mr. Bhore that Government were in daily communication with the South African Union Government. It might be possible before long to give further information.

The President announced the election of the following to the Public Accounts Committee:—Pandit Nilkantadas, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Syed Murtza Sahib, Dr. Lohokare, Rev. Macphell, Mr. Mutalik and Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan.

The following were elected to the Standing Finance Committee:—Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Capt. Hira Singh, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Mr. Willson, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Venkatapatti Raju, Mr. Dumasia, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Maung Tok Kyi, Mr. Gyaprasad Singh, Syed Majid Baksh and Raja Ghazanafar Ali Khan.

PROHIBITION OF BEGGARY.

Mr. Abdul Haye moved Government to undertake legislation to prohibit beggary and vagrancy in India. He thought his resolution would be passed unanimously, for no one who did not belong to the class mentioned could oppose it. (Laughter.) Beggars were making life intolerable and were extrolling inactivity and idleness. There were about thirty lakhs of beggars in India according to census figure. Real figure must be higher. He suggested that poor houses be established in charge of some Swarajist member to work at the spinning wheel and add to the wealth of the country.

Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan moved an amendment in favour of consulting Local Governments on the subject and so their opinions be placed before the House next session. He held that Mr. Abdul Haye had overdrawn the picture.

Mr. Ranga Iyer also felt that the mover had exaggerated facts of the situation. The resolution was, in his opinion, futile.

Sir Alexander Muddiman opposing the resolution said the mover had referred to the English Vagrancy Act as a constructive suggestion, but the English Act did not refer to beggary and, certainly, it would not apply to Indian conditions. He, however, admitted that the sturdy beggar was a problem. The whole problem was one that fell within the sphere of Local Governments and the matter should be left to Local Governments and municipalities to deal with.

Dr. Gour suggested that beggary and vagrancy be regulated and controlled instead of being abolished as the original resolution suggested.

Dr. Gour's amendment was accepted by Mr. Abdul Haye, but his resolution as amended by Dr. Gour was rejected by 56 against 21 votes, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan's amendment having also been rejected by 43 to 40.

INCHCAPE CUT.

Mr. Rama Iyengar moved for a mixed Committee to enquire into and report upon retrenchment in the expenditure carried out in pursuance of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations and reasons for not carrying out, if any; secondly, to enquire into the possibility or otherwise of further carrying out such recommendations thereby the possibility of immediately wiping out provincial contributions and lastly the scope to reduce taxation.

Mr. Rama Iyengar quoted the figures of revenue and expenditure since 1922. In 1923-24 the Retrenchment Committee's recommendation for reduction of 20 crores was carried out only to the extent of 6½ crores. In the next year the revised budget showed an extra amount of four crores over the expenditure. The actuals of 1924-25 according to his own calculation (because Government had not given him the figures) must be ten crores. (Sir Basil Blackett laughed over the statement.)

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

FINANCE MEMBER OPPOSES ENQUIRY.

After lunch Sir Basil Blackett, opposing the resolution, said there did not seem to be any desire among the members to speak on this subject. Mr. Rama Iyengar was little fortunate in the day of his resolution for within a month the Budget statement would be made and when the Taxation Enquiry Committee's report was published within next week Mr. Rama Iyengar would find that a part of what his resolution wanted had already been covered by the Committee. Sir Basil denied Mr. Rama Iyengar's charge by quoting from an interview given last week by Lord Inchcape in Bombay where Lord Inchcape expressed his full satisfaction at the manner the Government of India had carried out his recommendations. (Applause.) "I claim Government of India have extraordinarily good record with regard to the Retrenchment Committee's report." As regards provincial contributions the Central Government, he repeated, stood committed to their eventual extinction as soon as the Central surplus permitted. He could not anticipate his Budget Statement, but it was obvious that two crores to be used for doing away with the Excise Duty would not be available for provincial contributions.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: "You can do both."

Finance Member: "All I maintain is that these two crores can be used only for one purpose and not at the same time for other purpose."

Referring to military expenditure, he said it had been brought down in last estimates to fifty-six crores and he would be extraordinarily disappointed that next estimate did not see further reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. Das: To fifty crores?

Finance Member: Not to that extent. He assured Mr. Rama Iyengar that the Finance Department would not lose any opportunity to secure reduction in military expenditure to minimum limits required for the defence. As regards Customs Expenditure, he was opposed to any reduction in it, because he was convinced that it would result in falling off of larger proportion of revenue. There was therefore no room for the Committee in this respect as well. As regards the debt position, it was the question of general financial policy and there was no scope for reduction here. Finally, regarding civil expenditure incurred under three main heads, namely, firstly, for administration; secondly, for bounties to steel, etc.; and thirdly, for additional grant for education, etc., he maintained there was no further scope of retrenchment. He would rather have expansion than retrenchment in some of these departments.

(Message incomplete.)

C. P. NOTES.

VERNACULAR TEXT BOOKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

Thakur Chhedilal intends to move a resolution at the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council for establishing a bureau of translation for rendering all standard books on modern science and art into vernacular and to provide at least Rs. 50,000 every year for this purpose.

Another member will move a resolution for the fencing of the line on the B. N. Ry. in order to prevent unnecessary loss of human life and cattle from accidents.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University in a long note regarding the progress made by that University during the short time of its existence, says that it has completed its organization for the dis harge of its statutory functions and obtained recognition of its degrees by most of the Universities in India and by the British Universities of London Durham and Leeds and secured consideration of the question of recognition by other Universities

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The first district agricultural exhibition was held at Bhandara last week when demonstrations of improved agricultural implements and machines were arranged, lectures on animal husbandry, compulsory primary education, agriculture and public health and co-operative credit were delivered. An agricultural and industrial exhibition of the Damoh district will be held at Bhandarpur in conjunction with the religious fair on the 12th, 13th and 14th February, 1926. A cattle fair will be held at Garhakota in the Saugor district. This is one of the biggest cattle fairs where large trade in live stock is transacted.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

Nagpur voiced its feeling against the South African Anti-Asiatic Bill at a public meeting, held on Friday last in the Town Hall, Nagpur, Sir Shanker Chitnavis presiding. Leaders representing all shades of opinion, including some Europeans, setting aside their petty political differences, made passionate speeches, voicing their feeling of indignation and sense of humiliation of the Indian Community at the treatment which is being accorded to Indian settlers in South Africa, pledging themselves wholeheartedly to support them morally and financially in their honourable struggle to maintain their just rights and imploring the Imperial Government to interfere and disallow the bill under Reciprocity Act.

The failure of crops in Berar is causing grave anxiety to the agriculturists of that province and the public through the press are requesting Government to afford them some relief by suspending collection of land revenue pending the result of a fresh inquiry.

Under the auspices of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Mahal, extension classes on Politics and English literature have been arranged at Nagpur. The classes will begin in July and are open to all classes of students interested in the subject free.

The questionnaire issued by the C. P. Village Panchayats Committee has met with a good response both from individual and the local bodies. It is understood that the Committee will visit all the districts in C. P. and Berar for the purpose of examining witnesses.

LORD INCHCAPE ENTERTAINED AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Feb 1.

Lord Inchcape was entertained at a garden party at Galstaun Park this afternoon by the Indian Mercantile community. He was given a warm reception and was the recipient of an address which was enclosed in a beautiful casket and was presented to him by Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee.

Lord Inchcape in reply said he was sufficiently sanguine to hope that Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company and their allied firms would go on, if not, like the brook, for ever, at any rate for many years to come. Sir William Currie, he said, was after a long spell about to give up active work in India and that he would be succeeded by Mr. Bell.—A. P.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' ACTIVITIES.

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

The Young Men's Christian Association hall this evening was overcrowded when Col. Battye, delivered a lecture on the League of Nations and its activities with the help of lantern slides. The lecturer gave a detailed account of the various activities of the League and pointed out how deeply grateful the world was to President Wilson the founder of the League for his noble idea of International co-operation. He regretted that America was still not a member of the League. He said the greatest work of the League of Nations was the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice which had been a great boon to civilization. In the end he asked the people to join in large numbers the League of Nations Union, a branch of which had recently been started in Lahore.

Sir John Maynard heartily thanked Col. Battye for his very interesting lecture.—A. P.

Under the Rugby Unions rules to-day Plymouth beat Cardiff by nine points to three.

In a replayed match in the Scottish Cup, Hearts beat Dundee United by six goals to nil at Tynecastle, Edinburgh.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.

BRANCH AT DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Sir Howard D'Egville addressing the members of the Central Legislature conveyed the invitation of the members of the Empire Parliamentary Association for the formation of a branch association at Delhi. He explained the privileges and obligations that attached to the membership of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The members at Westminster were anxious to have members of the Indian legislature into the ranks of the Association with a view to establishing a closer inter-course and better understanding of each other's aspirations and points of view.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said that after a heart to heart talk with Sir Howard he had found that though India did not have Responsive Government nor true Parliament it could be affiliated to the British branch as having a representative legislature and could have an honourable place in the Association.

On the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded by Mr. K. C. Roy, a committee was appointed including Presidents and leaders of both the Houses to consider the desirability of forming an Indian branch—A. P.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

On the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru a Committee was appointed consisting of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir Abdul Qayum, Col. Gidney, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangachariar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Sethna, Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Majaviya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith and Hon. Mr. Patel.

GURUDWARA PRABHANDAK COMMITTEE.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 1.

The Siromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee has elected Sardar Mehtab Singh its president. Gurdit Singh of Komagata Maru fame has been deputed to bring round those who left the meeting in protest. Resolution was passed calling for fresh elections to S.G.P.C. before the expiry of its extended period.—A.P.

(Continued from column 6).

on a large scale has begun to lourish, and it is one of the penalties of industrial prosperity from which it will be difficult to escape. At the same time, the Director of Industries, under the orders of Government, has been endeavouring to give every help and encouragement to cottage industries, such as hand weaving, dyeing, and calico printing. The Department of Industries has opened many weaving schools in various parts of the Presidency with a view to introducing improved methods and appliance in hand-loom weaving and I hope that our efforts will be productive of some imotovement. We shall welcome any suggestions which your Board may have to offer as to the directions in which further action can be taken.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, Surat was a City of very great wealth. In those days, I believe, Shivaji used to descend on the City to replenish his coffers when his revenue was running short. We live in very different days to-day—not perhaps so stirring, but in days when the voice of the representatives of the people can alone say as to whether the State Revenue is to be replenished or not. On their decisions must depend to so great an extent the progress of the country, for so much wants doing, and so much remains to be completed, in order that there shall be that happiness and prosperity we all desire to see.

AT THE COLLEGE.

The Governor in the course of his speech at the Unveiling of the portrait of Seth Maganlal Thakordas at Surat, said:—

It is a particular pleasure to be asked to unveil the portrait of so public spirited a man, whose career speaks for itself, and shows what can be done by ability hard work, and a keen sense of duty. Mr. Maganlal was once in the Public Works Department, some 42 years ago, and gave up that work to join on a salary of Rs. 35 per mensem, the Firm of which he is now an honoured partner with my friend, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, the President of this Institution, who I am sorry is not here today, but who would be here but for the necessity of his presence in Delhi.

To-day I have the opportunity and grtat pleasure of congratulating Mr. Maganlal on entering his seventy-fifth year, and I need not ask you to agree with me in wishing him many more happy years to enjoy, as he so deserves, the respect, gratitude and esteem of his fellow citizens.

AT SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL

The Governor in course of his reply to the address of the Sarvajanik High School, said:

I have been told that this School owes much of its success to the efforts of the late Mr. Chunilal Shah, and of you Mr. Khansaheb, as Head Master. I observe that, in your report, you have modestly refrained from any reference to the part you yourself have played in what must have been a very uphill task for the greater part of twenty years, and I am sure that the people of Surat must greatly appreciate, as I certainly appreciate, the excellent work you have done at very considerable personal sacrifice.

The ideal which your Society has placed before itself, and which it has been so successful in realising, namely, that of providing efficient, but cheap education for the poorer classes, is one that must commend itself to all, and your work must have been greatly assisted by the efforts which have been made by your Staff, who have worked on salaries considerably lower than they might have commanded in the open market.

AGAINST NOMINATION

SURAT WANTS SYSTEM OF ALL ELECTIONS.

GOVERNOR ON DUTY OF MAJORITY.

The Governor in course of his reply to the Addresses from the Surat Municipality and the District Local Board, Surat, on the 1st inst., said:—

In both your addresses you have criticised the constitution of your Municipality and District Board, and you have expressed the desire that all the members of both bodies should be elected. The is an ideal towards which I think it will be possible to proceed, according to the extent to which the majority of the people of Surat City and District can satisfy the minorities that their interests will be adequately protected without the adoption of any system of nomination. At the present time, more than one important minority throughout the Bombay Presidency is not satisfied with regard to this, and they have pressed us to safe-guard their interests by nominating their representatives on local bodies to which they fear that members of their communities are not likely to be elected. In this matter the remedy must, I would suggest, lie with the majority; it is for the majority to secure the confidence of minorities, and to persuade them that they can obtain proper representation and adequate consideration of their interests without resort to nomination. When such a time comes, the necessity for nominations by Government will no longer exist.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

I congratulate your Municipality on the prominent part it has taken in the introduction of compulsory Primary Education. I do not know, of course, on what grounds you based the belief some years ago that Government would come forward to aid you to the extent of two-thirds of the cost of primary education but, as you are aware, the contribution to all Municipalities which are local authorities has now been fixed by the Act of 1923 at half the expenditure. This proportion was settled after careful deliberation and discussion in the Legislative Council, and you will understand no change can be made without an amendment of the Act.

I am glad to learn that the Parekh Technical School is proving successful, and has attracted students from many parts. I have not yet seen any scheme for its further extension and development, but, when such a scheme is submitttd to Government, it will receive the most sympathetic consideration. The question of Technical Education is a most important one. I myself, am very anxious to see a Technological College in the Presidency, and I sincerely echo your hope that your school will in time develop into a High School of Technology. Meantime, I wish you every success in your education of the boys in the minor industries, all of which will better fit them for life and enable them to earn a good living and be useful citizens.

You have referred to the past glories of Surat, and to the tradition that at one time your inhabitants numbered eight lakhs This figure must, I think, have been somewhat exaggerated, for, if it is even approximately correct, the state of over-crowding must have been deplorable. I find that, in the Census of 1851, the population of your City was about 80,000, and in the last Census it had arisen to 117,000, so that, so far as population is concerned, we have good grounds for hoping that the prosperity of Surat is gradually being restored.

I congratulate you on your work for the City, and on your resolution to maintain as far as possible, the past greatness of a town which was described in olden days as the First Market of India. I am glad you attach, and rightly attach, such importance to sanitation and drainage, and I hope that, when your scheme comes before Government, it may be possible for us to give you substantial assistance. At the same time, I must remind you that grants to local bodies can only be made from the revenues of Government, and that if you call upon Government to assist in financing costly schemes, it is incumbent on you to impress on your representatives on the Legislative Council the necessity of providing Government with those additional funds without which large grants-in-aid cannot be made available.

SILTING OF THE TAPTI

The question of the silting of the Tapti River has been considered more than once, and about a year ago Government ordered a survey to be made of all the ports in the Northern group, and a special officer was appointed for the purpose. His examination, I regret to say, showed that the conditions prevailing in the Gulf of Cambay precluded the possibility of dredging, or of making any improvement, except at a cost out of all proportion to the advantages to be gained. At the same time, if the people of Surat or the Municipality can put forward a definite scheme for the dredging of the river, with an estimate of its cost, and some indication of the extent to which they are prepared to contribute, their proposal will be most sympathetically examined. I hope you will understand that Government fully recognises the importance of this question to the future prosperity of this City, and consideration was given to your former remarks by the examination to which I have alluded, and which took place only last year. Government is anxious to examine every possibility, and to obtain your help in trying to find a way in which a solution, which we all desire, can be found to this problem.

Turning now to the address of the District Local Board. I regret to learn that the alteration which has taken place in the economic conditions of this country has had the effect of causing cottage industries to die out. This has, I think, been the experience of all countries in which industry

(Continued in column 5.)

LUMBAGO SENT AS A WARNING

A lame back is a terrible affliction which must get worse if you neglect it. Rubbing oils may help, but they seldom cure, because the seat of the trouble is deep down in the kidneys. That is why De Witt's Pills are invariably recommended and it is a remarkable fact that they completely cure 99 out of every 100 cases in which they are used. This must impress every suffering reader and it is certain that those who decide to give De Witt's Pills a trial will not be disappointed, for they do much more than relieve pain.

That pain in your back which you call Lumbago may be the result of youthful folly or indiscretions. It may be due to excesses or to strain or overwork, but, whatever the cause, it is a sure sign that your kidneys are weak. If you are wise you will regard the pain as a warning and take De Witt's Pills at the earliest opportunity. You cannot choose a better remedy or one that will produce the desired results in less time. The cost too, is trifling and all chemists sell De Witt's Pills.

It would be impossible to suggest a remedy capable of making a stronger appeal to suffering men and women everywhere, for De Witt's Pills are made by patent machinery under ideal conditions and they are untouched by hand. No animal fats are ever used in their preparation, and they contain no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Thus they are suitable for both men and women of all ages and all races, and it is certain that they will benefit every sufferer who gives them a trial. Freedom from pain, better health and greater strength are results which must always follow the use of De Witt's Pills.

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SPAIN AND THE CATALANS.

THE PACT AGAINST TURKEY.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Readers who follow the political and military history of Spain will notice that "the Catalonian question" entered for a great deal into the course of affairs. There was a revolution in 1923 in Barcelona,—one of the many efforts of Catalonia at self-expression, and, more immediately, a revolt against a futile costly and barbarous war. These native forces, together with a revulsion from mis-government and corruption, made the 1923 revolution. Already in 1909 the voting of credits for a campaign in Morocco was followed by riots in Catalonia. When the Spanish Government gained the upper hand it barbarously murdered Dr. Fransico Ferrer, an act which vibrated through the world.

In 1923 another revolt gave a chance to the "Silent veto," the military conspiracy in Spain. The mouthpiece of this "Klan" was Don Primo de Rivera. He held the military revolver at the head of the Government of the day, and that Government found itself between two fires. If it yielded to the military caucus it would be defeated by Parliament. If it marched with the Parliament the military bandits would "shoot up the whole damned show." The Government of the day turned in despair to the King for support. He refused it, and sided with the Bandit Chief. The latter then held out his mailed fist and obtained from the pretty King, "painted to look like iron," a Royal Decree charging him with the Government of Spain. He was authorised to be a Dictator, which (to all except perhaps Sinor Don Merry del Val) means the supersession of the royalty of the King.

IS DICTATURE DICTATORIAL?

Mussolini and de Rivera are praised for their "moderation" at regular intervals by surprised and delighted journalists. These men only study telegrams, they do not study histories. Would it not be soon evident to them that it has been the constant procedure of autocrats to ostentatiously refrain from exercising all their rights? Have they not all, from Napoleon to Nicholas, promised the ultimate establishment of constitutional Government? De Rivera refrained from some acts, unnecessary to his purpose, and promised concessions directly he should have rivetted the brass collars of the Generals on the necks of the Spanish people. Now he has made a pretence of a step in the Constitutional direction; but already the Catalonians are denouncing the Dictator's regime in their territory as one of increased, rather than diminished, barbarity and injustice.

THE ATTACK ON CATALONIA.

In 1923 the Catalonian leaders, we do not say people, demanded a resumption of a powerful and effective military offensive in Morocco; the Separatists asked for independence; the labour elements revolted against the conditions of work. On September 13th Don Primo seized the city of Barcelona as "Captain-General of Catalonia". A "State of seige," a strt of martial law, was set up; the provincial legislature was dissolved; the National Parliament and the Constitution was suspended. All Spain, but notably Catalonia, has been subjected to the loss of all its political and most of its personal liberty.

To the majority of readers, references now made to the "Catalan proobjem in Spanish politics" will be almost unintelligible. How the Dictator of Spain, whether during the military absolutism or during the new phase of bogus Constitutionalism, could find any local problem troublesome, is difficult to comprehend. An unscrupulous military dictature can suppress anything and everything if it wills.

THE CATALAN MOVEMENT.

But then again, can it? can, it obliterate the spirit of a people? In the Spanish people there is no spirit, so it gets the dictature it deserves. In the Catalonian people there is a spirit that, even under the sabre and bayonet, frustrates the power of the tyrant. What is this Catalan National consciousness? It is an artificially created insurgency, or a historical inheritance?

HISTORICAL BASIS.

Up to the 9th century, Catalonia had hardly any ethnographic or political existence; but then Spain at that date had none either.

While Moorish influence had swept over and dominated Spain, that influence had been but slight in the land of the Catalans. Over the greater part of Catalonia proper the influence was nearly non-existent. This permitted a national spirit to develop.

BEGINNINGS OF A NATION.

From the 8th to the 12th century the dwelling places of the Catalan people were divisible into the following zones. 1st that under Arab domination. In the 9th century these Arab Governments declared themselves free from the Khilafat of Cordova and split up into small kingdoms. 2nd The area where Muslim control never reached,—North-West,—and North-East or central districts of the peninsula, where Frankish influence was the dominant factor. In the latter area (the Spanish Marches—part of the Frankish Empire) the fall of the Carlovengians led to the formation of independent states.

In this period the Catalonian race had become isolated, by two influences—the struggle against the Muslims and the feudal organisation. This isolation, and the continual incorporation of the Catalan countries in the state organisation of Barcelona, led to the solidification of Catalan nationality.

A MODERN CHAMPION.

Ad. Nansy, in his booklet "Catalonia and its struggle for National Liberty" (Occidentia, 6, Passage Verdun, Paris, IX, 3 francs) gives a striking picture of Catalan national power and hohesion in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. This was the period of its political and cultural triumph. It was confederated with Arragon, but preserved a complete autonomy. The only bond between Catalans and Arragonese was the person of the King. Catalonia was the preponderant element in this confederation, having the larger population and production. This period of political power was also, as one might expect, a period of "expansion," conquest and the substitution of Catalan for indigenous authority. Not only did the dynasty of the House of Barcelona conquer the Balearic Isles and "acquire" Sicily, Sardinia and Naples, but it made predatory expeditions into "Barbary," Greece, and Asia Minor and set up those "colonial" stations in North Africa which the Castilian Kings subsequently used as centres for their effort to enslave the Muslims of that land. The Catalonian record of commercial and maritime enterprise is a more pleasant one to dwell upon, at least to us. To the Catalonian Nationalist it is otherwise. He thinks that "The successive development of conquests on the Mediterranean during many centuries also represents a continuous development of the Catalan soul, an accentuation of the enterprising character of this people and of its commercial aptitude. And this occurred, moreover, during the period of its national creation."

RING OUT THE OLD.

We are not sympathetic with this view, either of history or of Catalonia; though we are tremendously interested in the people as a people desirous of freedom. Too often in the history of political changes "freedom" for an old nation, a component of an old empire, has only spelt the bringing into being of a new Government of despots, gunmen and grafters. We cannot, because of that, withhold our sympathy from people struggling to be free. But we might reasonably exact, as the price of our co-operation, that the old vicious "glories" of an enslaving and land-grabbing past shall be torn off the banners of the renascent nation.

RING IN THE NEW.

What matters it to the Berbers whether it was Catalonia or Castile that killed their families and sliced off their noses? The superstition and ferocity, the greed and implacableness, of one was the counterpart of the other.

To the future of the Catalonian nation ought not to be based on a propaganda of military glory or a defence of the captains of predatory commerce. It should go down to the root of the common stem of the nation, offering them something more than national dances and folk music. It should promise the majority that the future is not already pledged to a small band of lawyers and commercialists. Otherwise, we cannot quite see why the common people of Barcelona should wish to risk wounds and death to shift the burden of a government of Spain which cannot do them much more evil than the one they will create by their own act.

ITALO-BRITISH PACT.

The "Daily Herald" of December 31 contained a most noteworthy article entitled "A Pact against Turkey." In effect its arguments were: If we were to believe official communications, Mussolini and Chamberlain only spoke of peace in Europe. The Fascist Press, however, has let the cat out of the bag. It discloses that the chief topic was the possibilities of war in Asia. Britain seeks for allies for the eventuality of "trouble with Turkey" over the allotment of Mosul to British control. France, by the Locarno treaty has fully pledged her co-operation, but her hands are pretty full in Syria and Morocco. Italy and Greece, the "Herald" thinks, are the obvious forces to bargain for; and Italy seems willing. Greece could be gained by a British assurance against Bulgarian or Serbian attack. Again the miserable statement of the League of Nations is evidenced here,—for Italy and Greece, while acting as allies of Britain and realising their own selfish aims, would technically be acting as agents of the League. Italy's despatch of an official representation to England to discuss the war debts problem is thought to be an opportunity to fix up a reward for complicity in this plot. The reduction and amortization of the debt would probably be accompanied by a contingent promise of a slice of South-Western Asia Minor. And so on.

TURQUIA IRREDENTA.

And now Turkey has semi-officially let it be known that it will not unloose a war on the world, even over such a dire affrnt to itself and to justice as the burglary of Mosul and the complicity of the League. In "our heart of hearts" we must, for all our indignation over Mosul, be glad of this decision. It will enhance Turkey's moral status in this dispute. It must excite every friend of Justice to further efforts for Turkey. If we cannot at once restore Mosul to Turkey we must help to clear her from unjust charges, and thus make the minds of all more favourable to Turkey's re-entry into Mosul at a later date. "And come it will, for all that."

LAIDONER'S REPORT.

One of the contributing features to the mute public acquiescence in the crime of Mosul, was the "Report of General Laidoner". H. E. Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Premier in a speech in December to the Assembly, exposed some of the fallacious grounds of the decisions of Laidoner, and the inquity of his procedure.

Turkey had protested to the League of Nations against an armed invasion by 500 trained men from the direction of Mosul, and by a demonstration on the following day by the British Mediterranean Fleet. To counter this complaint of terrorist demonstrations, the British representative complained of the deportation of Christians from the areas under Turkish control *towards the Mosul vilayet*. Thereupon the League obligingly sent a mission of enquiry, it even went so far as to direct it to enquire "North and South of the Brussels line," but as the complaint related to South of that line, and as palpably the whole question related to the fate of the Mosul province, the enquiry proceeded on the question of "South of the Brussels line."

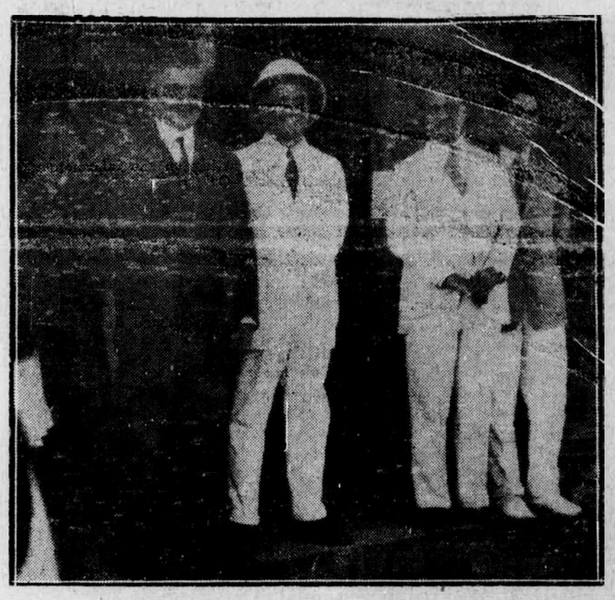
HOW "ENQUIRY" WAS CONDUCTED.

Turkey agreed to this mission of enquiry carrying out its investigations South of line, then more so as Turkey itself had many grievances to repeat in that area. Turkey had asked the members of the First Enquiry Commission that the Laidoner Commission should also investigate Turkish grievances, such as that of the pressure put on people to express an opinion against Turkey before the Mission of Enquiry. There was also the matter of ill-treatment meted out by the British-Iraq Government to those who voted for Turkish control. And also the question of Iraqi invasions and violations of the Brussels line. The Turks also asked for an investigation of the army of the Nestorians by the Iraq Government. When defeated these men took refuge in Iraq and they afterwards were *used along the Brussels line* to forment trouble on a determined plan.

The British Representative decided not to investigate any of these questions, being sent only to secure peace on the frontier and prevent incidents. Yet in the report it says there were no frontier incidents, no violations of the line; it declares that armed activities of tribes is not an unusual thing. It mentions villages as North of the line which are clearly, on the British map, South of the line

We will resume this matter in another issue.

UNIVERSITY BYE-ELECTION.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (extreme left) and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (second from the right) at the polling booth.

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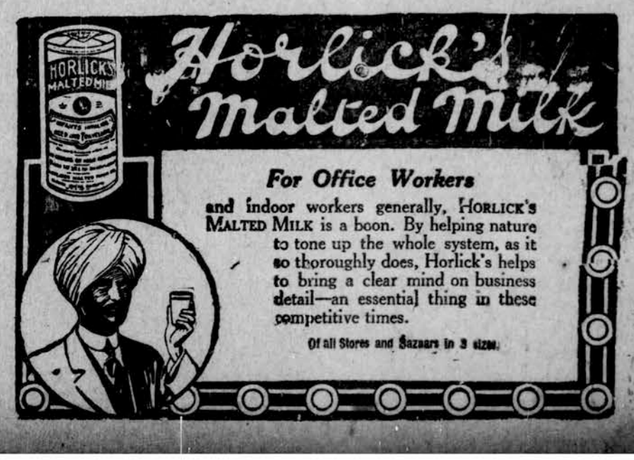

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MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH

CHAPTER VII.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI)

MEAT-EATING—AND AFTER.

So the day came. It is difficult to describe my condition fully. There was on the one hand the zeal for reform, and the novelty of striking a momentous departure in life. There was on the other the shame of hiding like a thief to do the thing. I cannot say which of the two swayed me. We went in search of a lonely spot on the river, and there I saw for the first time in my life,—meat. There was baker's bread also. I relished neither. The meat was as hard as leather. I simply could not eat it. I was sick and had to leave off eating.

I had a very bad night after it. I had no sleep. I had all sorts of nightmares,—now I would feel as though there were a live goat inside me bleating piteously, then I would start up, full of remorse, and then again remind myself that meat-eating was a duty and cheer up again! And the friend was not a man to give in easily. He now began to cook various delicacies of meat, and dress them neatly. And for dining, no longer the secluded spot on the river, but a State house, with its dining hall, tables and chairs, about which the friend had made arrangements in collusion with the *chefs* there. And this bait had its effect. I got over my dislike for bread, forswore my compassion for the goats, and became a relisher of meat-dishes, if not meat itself. This went on for about a year, not more than half a dozen meat-feasts having been enjoyed in all. Because the State house was not available every day, and there was the obvious difficulty about preparing expensive savoury meat-dishes every now and then. I had to money to pay for this reform. The friend had therefore always to find the wherewithal. I have never known where he found it. But find it he did, because he was bent on making of me a meat-eater. But even his means must have been limited, and hence these feasts had necessarily to be few and far between.

Dinner at home was of course out of the question, whenever I had occasion to indulge in these surreptitious feasts. Mother would naturally ask me to dinner, and want to know the reason why I did not want to come. 'I have no appetite to-day, there is something wrong with my digestion' I would say to her. It was not without some compunction that I found these pretexts. I knew I was lying and lying to Mother! I also knew that if Mother and Father came to know of my having become a meat-eater they would be shocked to death. And this knowledge was gnawing at my vitals. I therefore said to myself: 'It is essential to eat-meat, and also essential to take up food reform in the country. But deceiving and lying to father and mother is worse than abstinence from meat. In their life-time therefore meat-eating is out of the question. When they are no more and when I have found my freedom, I shall eat meat openly, but until that moment arrives I shall abstain from it.' This decision I communicated to the friend, and have never since gone back to meat. The parents never knew that two of their sons had become meat-eaters.

I abjured meat out of the purity of my desire not to lie to the parents, but I did not abjure the company of my friend. My zeal for reform proved my own pitfall, and I did not even so much as know of it.

The same company would have led me into faithlessness to my wife. But I was saved by the skin of my teeth. The friend once took me to a brothel. He sent me in with the necessary instructions. It was all prearranged. The bill had already been paid. I went into the jaws of sin, but God in His infinite mercy protected me against myself. I was almost struck blind and dumb in this den of sin. I sat near her on her bed, but I was tongue-tied. She naturally lost patience with me, and showed me the door, with abuses and insults. I then felt as though my manhood was injured, and wished to sink into the ground for shame. But I have ever since given thanks to God for having saved me.

I can recall four more similar incidents in my life, and in most of them by good luck, rather than any effort on my part, saved me. From a strictly ethical point of view, all these occasions must be regarded as moral lapses. Because the carnal desire was there, and it was a good as the act. But from the common man's point of view, a man who is saved from falling into actual sin is regarded as saved. And I was saved only in that sense. There are some actions from which an escape is a godsend both for the man who escapes and for those about him. Man, as soon as he gets back his consciousness of right, is thankful to the Divine mercy for the escape. As we know that a man often succumbs to temptation, however much he resists it, we also know that good luck often intercedes and saves him inspite of himself. How all this happens,—how far a man is free and how far a creature of circumstances, how far free will comes into pay and where fate enters on the scene—is all a mystery and will remain a mystery.

But to go on with our story. Even this was far from opening my eyes to the viciousness of the friend's company. I therefore had many more bitter draughts in store for me, until my eyes were actually opened by an ocular demonstration of some of his lapses quite unexpected by me. But of them later, as we are now proceeding chronologically.

One thing, however, I must mention, as it pertains to the same period. One of the reasons of my differences with my wife was undoubtedly the company of this friend. I was both a devoted and a jealous husband, and this friend fanned the flame of my suspicions about my wife. I never could doubt the veracity of my friend. And I have never forgiven myself the violence of which I have been guilty in having often pained my wife by acting on the information of this friend. Only a Hindu wife tolerates these hardships and that is why I have regarded woman as an incarnation of toleration. A servant wrongly suspected may throw up his job, a son in the same case may leave his father's roof, and a friend may put an end to the friendship. The wife, if she suspects her husband, will keep quiet, but if the husband suspects her, she is done for. Where is she to go? A Hindu wife may not seek divorce in a law-court. Law has no remedy for *her*. And I can never forget or forgive my having driven her to that desperation. The canker of suspicion was rooted out, only when I understood Ahimsa in all its bearings. I understood then the glory of *brahmacharya* and realised that the wife is not the husband's bondslave, but his companioon and his helpmate, and an equal partner in all his joys and sorrows—as free as the husband to choose her path. Whenever I think of those dark days of doubts and suspicions, I am filled with loathing of my folly and my wanton cruelty and I deplore my blind devotion to my friend.

CHAPTER VIII.

STEALING AND ATONEMENT.

I have still to relate some of the failings of the days of and previous to the meat-eating period. They date from before my marriage or soon after.

A relative of mine and I became fond of smoking. We had no money. Not that we saw any good in smoking, or were enamoured of the smell of a cigarette. We simply imagined a sort of pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke from the mouth. My uncle had the habit, and when we saw him smoking we also thought we should copy his example. And yet we had no money. So we began pilfering stumps of cigarettes thrown away by the uncle!

But the stumps were not always available, and could not give much smoke either. So we began to steal coppers from the servant's pocket money and to purchase country cigarettes therewith. But the question was where to keep them. We of course could not smoke in the presence of elders. We scratched along for a few weeks on these stolen coppers. In the meantime we heard that stalks of a certain plant were porous and could be smoked like cigarettes. We got them and began this smoking.

But we were far from being satisfied with these. Our want of independence began to smart. It was unbearable that we could do nothing without the elders' permission. In sheer disgust we decided to commit suicide!

But how were we to do it? Where were we to get the poison from? We heard that *Dhatura* seeds were an effective pison. Off we went to the jungle in search for them and got them. Evening was thought to be the auspicious hour. We went to *Kedarji Mandir*, put ghee in the temple-lamp, had the *Darshan* and then looked for a lonely corner. But our courage failed us. Supposing we were not instantly killed? And what was the good of killing ourselves? Why not rather put up with the lack of independence? But we swallowed two or three seeds nevertheless. We dared not take more. Both of us fought shy of death, and decided to go to *Ramji Mandir* to compose ourselves, and to dismiss the thought of suicide.

I realised that it was not as easy to commit suicide as to contemplate it. I may say that whenever some one threatens to commit suicide, it has little or no effect on me.

The thought of suicide ultimately resulted in both of us bidding goodbye to the habit of smoking stumps of cigarettes and of stealing the servant's coppers, for the purpose of smoking.

Ever since I have grown up have never desired to smoke and have always regarded the habit of smoking as barbarous, dirty, and harmful. I have never succeeded in finding out why there is such a rage for smoking throughout the world. I cannot bear to travel in a compartment full of people smoking. I get choked.

But much more serious than this theft was the one I was guilty of a little later. This one, I committed when I was twelve or thirteen, possibly less. The other was committed when I was as much as fifteen. The theft in this case was of a bit of gold out of my meat-eating brother's armlet. This brother had run into a debt of about twenty-five rupees. He had on his arm an armlet of solid gold. It was not difficult to clip a bit out of it.

Well, it was done, and the debt cleared. But this was more than I could bear. I resolved never to steal again. I also made up my mind to own it up before my father. But I dared not speak. Not that I was afraid of my father beating me. No. I do not recall his ever having beaten us. I was afraid of the pain that I would cause him. But I felt that the risk should be taken, that there could not be a cleansing without a clean confession.

I decided at last to write out the confession and to submit it to Father, and ask his forgiveness. I wrote it out on a slip of paper and handed it to him myself. Not only had I confesed the guilt therein, I had asked adequate punishment for it, and closed with a request to him not to punish himself for my offence, and also pledged myself never to steal in future.

I was trembling as I handed the note to Father. He was then suffering from fistula and was confined to bed. His bed was a plane wooden plank. I handed him the note and sat opposite the plank.

He went through the note, and pearl-drops trickled down from his eyes wetting the paper. For a moment he closed his eyes in thought and then tore up the note. He had sat up to read it. He again lay down. I also cried. I could see Father's agony. If I was a painter I could draw a picture of the whole scene to-day. It is still so vivid in my memory.

Those pearl-drops of love cleansed my heart, and washed my sin away. Only he who has experienced such love can say what it is. As the hymn says,

"Only he who is smitten with the arrows of love knows its power."

This was, for me, an object-lesson in *Ahimsa*. Then I could read in it nothing more than a father's love, but to-day I know that it was pure *Ahimsa*. When such Ahimsa becomes universal, it transforms everything it touches. There is no limit to its power.

This sort of sublime forgiveness was not natural to my father. I had thought that he would be angry, say hard things, and strike his forehead. But he was so wonderfully peaceful, and I believe this was due to my clean confession. A clean confession, combined with a promise never to commit the guilt again, and made before one who has the right to receive it, is the purest type of repentance. I know that my confession made my father feel absolutely safe about me, and increased his affection for me beyond measure.

(Translated from "Navajivan" by M. D.)

A correspondent writes from Karikkal.—In the suit instituted by Mr. M. Sahib Maracayar, the Senior partner of the well-known firm M. Sahib Maracayar and Co. of Karikkal, against the B. I. S. N. Company, represented by their Managing Agents, for damages for defamation and wrongful termination of the agency, which the former firm held for over 30 years, the Court awarded a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the plaintiff. On appeal to the Court at Pondicherry by the defendant Company that Court confirmed the judgment of the lower Court in all respects, but reduced the amount of damages to Rs. 2,500.

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MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To "The Editor of The Chronicle".

Sir, I am informed that the Bombay Corporation has referred to a Committee the proposition for the establishment of medical inspection of school children in Bombay. Perhaps a few words concerning the working of this system in England may be useful.

No one need object to such medical inspection, so long as the inspecting doctors confine their attention to cleanliness and obvious defects of health. But it certainly opens the way to tyranny, and the doctor should realise that any insistence on inoculation, vaccination, or operation may lead to trouble. After all, the parent is the legal guardian of the child, a fact which officialdom sometimes forgets.

In Sub-section 2 of Section 80 of the Education Act, 1921, it is expressly laid down that a parent is under no obligation, in this country, to submit his child to medical inspection. I hope this recognition of the freedom of the subject will also be the rule in India. When parents realise that the doctor wishes to help them, and not to enforce objectionable practices, especially the unnecessary interference with a perfectly healthy and clean child, they are seldom likely to object. But the doctor of the modern school is often a kind of walking syringe. His sole idea is to pump matter from some diseased source into healthy children by way of "prevention." British parents have revolted against this, and I am sure Indian ones will do the same. If one disease is to be inoculated against, the same rule must apply to all diseases.

My Society, of course, is very strongly opposed to this modern fashion, but I will point to an outside opinion, given by a Medical Officer of Health in "Municipal Engineering and the Sanitary Record" of November 26, 1925. He writes:—

"To those who have to fight in order to exist, every new serum merely tends to make life and living appear more of a puzzle. With people going about declaring that in childhood we should all be protected by injection against the diseases for which prophylactic sera exist, and suggesting that the various injections should be given in schools, these establishments look like being transformed into medical treatment centres. Presently, and particularly if sera increase, as they appear likely to do, a child's period at school will be spent almost entirely in the hands of the doctor, the teacher looking in now and then between punctures to say a few words on elementary physiology, hygiene, higher mathematic, the feeding of infants and the prevention of venereal disease."

If the ideal of the inoculationist is carried out, and in proportion as it is carried out there will be revolt in the schools, both of England and India. It is well to be warned in time.—Yours, etc.,

BEATRICE E. KIDD,
Secretary, British Union for Abolition of Vivisection, 32, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Dec. 17.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

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"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——, M.D.

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(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases i.e Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.
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(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.
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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

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(1) This Statue of Shivaji has a threefold significance:—

(a) It is financially a very large order ever given in India out of public funds.

(b) It has a national importance being in commemoration of a national hero.

(c) It is not a private order which could be given according to the will of a few friends of the dead but it is a public memorial and the huge donations collected from Princes are virtually public money. The public, therefore, has a right to have their say in the matter.

(2) The complaint is not at all personal directed against any individual artists but it is a complaint as regards the procedure and the method adopted.

(3) What ought to be done therefore is that:—

(a) A properly constituted Memorial Committee ought to be created which will include a few experts.

(b) The Committee then ought to invite full sketches and quotations from artists all over India. In fact the whole matter must be thrown open to competition.

(c) Another feasible procedure is to accept tenders from groups of artists who are willing to work collectively on co-operative basis. It is an already acknowledged custom in the West and there is no reason why it could not be followed here.

(4) Even though it is true that the order for the statue has already been placed with some artists the matter is not yet beyond remedy.—Yours, etc.,

ARTIST.

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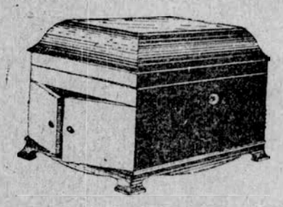

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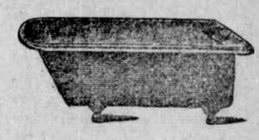

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